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No. 37CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Congressional Quiz	ii
Fact Sheets	1103
Pressures On Congress	1113
Political Notes	1107
Around The Capitol	1115
Committee Roundup	1110
Capitol Quotes	iii
Week In Congress	iv

*Bipartisan Support Declines
In 1956 Congress**Page 1103*

THIRD PARTIES' ROLE

*List of Splinter Groups,
Their Successes**Page 1116**Maine Election Results, State Races**Page 1107*

Congressional Quiz

Facts about the economic health of the nation will be flying in the coming campaign. Can you answer these questions? A good score is 6 out of 9.

1. Q--The federal budget surplus (income not spent) for the 1956 fiscal year was \$1,754,000,000, the Treasury estimates. Thus fiscal 1956 was the fourth year since 1930 that the government has realized a surplus. With one point for each, how many of the other three years can you name?

A--Fiscal 1951, when the surplus was \$3.5 billion; 1948, \$8.4 billion; and 1947, \$754 million.



2. Q--The 84th Congress this year set a higher limit on the public debt than the permanent statutory limit. In round numbers, what is the total public debt: (a) \$125 billion; (b) \$275 billion; (c) \$350 billion? (one point)

A--(b). The debt was about \$275 billion as of Aug. 30, 1956, according to the Treasury Department. The debt limit approved by Congress in 1956 was \$278 billion; the permanent limit, \$275 billion.

3. Q--From what day to what day does the fiscal year run? (one point)

A--July 1 to June 30.

4. Q--In 1913, after approval of the 16th Amendment to the Constitution, the federal government was authorized to levy income taxes. Was the resulting law the first time federal income taxes had been imposed in the U.S.? (one point)

A--No. An income tax was levied in 1861 during the Civil War. It expired in 1872. The Supreme Court ruled an 1894 tax law unconstitutional.

5. Q--The Federal Reserve System which includes all national banks and many state banks was established under which President: (a) Andrew Jackson; (b) Grover Cleveland; (c) Woodrow Wilson; (d) Franklin D. Roosevelt? (one point)

A--(c) Woodrow Wilson, in 1913.

6. Q--A hot political subject is the possible revision of the existing federal tax rates. Individual income tax annual rates now range from what low to what high? (two points)

A--The lowest rate is 20 percent. The highest rate is 91 percent on net income in excess of \$200,000.

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CONGRESS' BIPARTISANSHIP DECLINES IN 1956

Majorities of Republicans and Democrats saw eye to eye on only one half of the 203 roll-call votes of 1956, compared with two-thirds of the 163 roll-call votes in 1955. Congressional Quarterly tabulated all record votes as either Party Unity roll calls, when the two party majorities were opposed, or Bipartisan roll calls, when the two majorities agreed. (For an analysis of Party Unity in 1956, see Aug. 31, 1956 Weekly Report, p. 1083.) The Bipartisan roll calls of 1955 and 1956 compared:

	Senate	House	Both Chambers
1956			
Total roll calls	130	73	203
Bipartisan roll calls	61	41	102
Percent bipartisan	47%	56%	50%
1955			
Total roll calls	87	76	163
Bipartisan roll calls	61	45	106
Percent bipartisan	70%	59%	65%

Party, Regional Scores

Party and Regional scores relate the number of votes actually cast with the Bipartisan majority to the maximum possible number. Support and Opposition scores do not add to 100 percent because of failures to vote. For Members' absences, Aug. 31, 1956, Weekly Report, p. 1085.

BIPARTISAN SUPPORT	Republican		Democrat	
	1956	1955-56	1956	1955-56
Both chambers	75%	73%	73%	75%
Senate	71	72	69	70
House	76	73	75	77

BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION	Republican		Democrat	
	1956	1955-56	1956	1955-56
Both chambers	14	15	13	12
Senate	18	14	18	15
House	13	15	12	11

Regional Bipartisan Support Scores:

REPUBLICANS	East	West	South	Midwest
	Both chambers	76%	79%	78%
Senate	76	73	--	67
House	76	82	78	75

DEMOCRATS	Both chambers	69	82
	Senate	66	70
House	77	83	68

Regional Bipartisan Opposition Scores:

REPUBLICANS	East	West	South	Midwest
	Both chambers	12%	12%	17%
Senate	16	17	--	20
House	11	9	17	15

DEMOCRATS	Both chambers	18	8
	Senate	21	16
House	4	7	19

Individual Scores

Highest Individual Bipartisan Support Scores, 1956:

SENATE

Republican	Democrat
Payne (Maine)	87%
Smith (Maine)	85
Cotton (N.H.)	85
Martin (Pa.)	85
Johnson (Texas)	93%
Holland (Fla.)	87
Anderson (N.M.)	85
Hayden (Ariz.)	82
Symington (Mo.)	82

HOUSE

Republican	Democrat
Baldwin (Calif.)	100%
Robson (Ky.)	100
Wigglesworth (Mass.)	98
Holmes (Wash.)	98
O'Brien (Ill.)	98%
McCormack (Mass.)	98
Sullivan (Mo.)	98

Highest Individual Bipartisan Opposition Scores, 1956:

SENATE

Republican	Democrat
Langer (N.D.)	48%
Williams (Del.)	33
Jenner (Ind.)	30
Young (N.D.)	28
Jackson (Wash.)	34%
Wofford (S.C.)*	32
Frear (Del.)	30
Lehman (N.Y.)	28
Neuberger (Ore.)	28

*Based on 40 votes for which Senator was eligible.

HOUSE

Republican	Democrat
Mason (Ill.)	46%
Taber (N.Y.)	41
Gross (Iowa)	39
Alger (Texas)	37
Gentry (Texas)	39%
Poage (Texas)	39
Williams (Miss.)	37
Jones (N.C.)	37
Dies (Texas)	37
Robeson (Va.)	37

Definitions

• **BIPARTISAN ROLL CALLS** -- Roll-call votes on which a majority of voting Democrats agrees with a majority of voting Republicans. Roll calls on which either party divides evenly are included.

• **BIPARTISAN SUPPORT SCORES** -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the bipartisan majority. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score.

• **BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION SCORES** -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in opposition to the bipartisan majority. Failures to vote, even if Member announces his stand, lower his score. A Member's Bipartisan Support and Opposition scores add to 100 percent only if he voted on all bipartisan roll calls.

Individual Support, Opposition Scores

House Bipartisanship - 1956 & 84th Congress

1. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 1956. Percentage of 41 Bipartisan Support roll calls on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. (A Bipartisan Support roll call is one which unites the parties, a majority of voting Democrats agreeing with a majority of voting Republicans.)

2. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1956. Percentage of 41 Bipartisan Support roll calls on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party.

3. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 86 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1955-56 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party.

4. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 86 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1955-56 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party.

Headnotes

* Not Member of Congress during first session.
 ** Not eligible for all 41 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1956; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.
 † Died Aug. 5, 1956.

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
ALABAMA					Los Angeles County					IDAHO				
3 Andrews D . . .	76	22	79	20	23 Doyle D . . .	83	2	78	3	4 Flynt D . . .	54	34	58	31
1 Boykin D . . .	61	17	60	8	21 Hiestand R . . .	76	17	78	15	5 Forrester D . . .	78	22	79	21
7 Elliott D . . .	78	15	81	13	25 Hillings R . . .	76	2	69	5	9 Landrum D . . .	73	24	79	20
2 Gray D . . .	54	24	70	17	120 Hinshaw D . . .	78	5	72	5	7 Lanham D . . .	73	17	79	13
9 Huddleston D .	85	15	90	10	19 Holifield D . . .	78	10	84	9	2 Pitcher D . . .	66	20	74	13
B Jones D . . .	83	15	86	13	22 Holt R . . .	68	12	72	9	1 Preston D . . .	73	10	79	7
5 Kains D . . .	76	10	83	8	18 Hooser R . . .	90	5	85	6	6 Vinson D . . .	73	17	84	10
4 Roberts D . . .	80	15	78	13	16 Jackson R . . .	78	17	63	14					
6 Selden D . . .	85	15	86	5	17 King D . . .	83	12	88	8	2 Budge R . . .	66	32	60	34
					24 Lipscomb R . . .	85	12	88	9	1 Pfeiffer D . . .	83	10	85	8
ARIZONA					15 McDonough R . . .	93	7	93	6					
1 Rhodas R . . .	90	5	87	7	26 Roosevelt D . . .	78	10	79	9	IDAHO				
2 Udall D . . .	78	17	76	13						2 Budge R . . .	66	32	60	34
ARKANSAS										1 Pfeiffer D . . .	83	10	85	8
1 Gathings D . . .	85	7	83	7	COLORADO									
4 Harris D . . .	90	7	88	9	4 Aspinall D . . .	95	5	97	3	IDAHO				
5 Hays D . . .	85	7	84	6	3 Chenoweth R . . .	90	7	84	8	16 Allen R . . .	76	12	79	14
2 Mills D . . .	85	12	88	10	2 Hill R . . .	93	7	88	8	17 Arends R . . .	93	2	87	6
6 Norrell D . . .	76	15	74	15	1 Chiperfield R . . .	80	7	67	9	18 Chipperfield R . . .	80	7	67	9
3 Trimble D . . .	88	7	93	5	21 Mock D . . .	88	5	79	8	25 Gray D . . .	85	7	78	13
					1 Rogers D . . .	95	2	94	3	26 Gravel D . . .	85	7	78	13
CALIFORNIA					3 Crenella R . . .	78	7	80	9	15 Mason R . . .	32	46	34	47
7 Allen R . . .	90	7	85	7	1 Dodd D . . .	80	0	76	5	24 Price D . . .	88	2	92	3
6 Baldwin R . . .	100	0	98	2	4 Morris R . . .	78	5	81	5	14 Vacancy . . .				
2 Engle D . . .	80	7	87	6	5 Patterson R . . .	83	2	81	7	20 Simpson R . . .	90	10	83	14
10 Gubser R . . .	78	7	66	8	16 Sadiak R . . .	78	7	73	9	22 Springer R . . .	90	7	90	9
14 Hagen D . . .	90	5	90	6	2 Seely-Brown R . . .	88	5	83	12	18 Velde R . . .	61	12	66	10
11 Johnson R . . .	85	0	83	3	17 Varsell R . . .	59	17	60	24	23 Varsell R . . .	59	17	60	24
4 Malliard D . . .	85	7	80	7						IDAHO				
8 Miller D . . .	71	0	74	2	COLORADO					16 Allen R . . .	76	12	79	14
3 Moss D . . .	93	5	92	7	4 Aspinall D . . .	95	5	97	3	17 Arends R . . .	93	2	87	6
29 Phillips R . . .	44	22	52	28	3 Chenoweth R . . .	90	7	84	8	18 Chipperfield R . . .	80	7	67	9
1 Scudder R . . .	51	0	67	5	4 Fossell D . . .	63	24	78	15	25 Gray D . . .	85	7	78	13
5 Shelley D . . .	54	0	59	1	7 Haley D . . .	54	32	70	23	26 Gravel D . . .	85	7	78	13
27 Sheppard D . . .	68	12	71	8	5 Herlong D . . .	68	22	70	16	10 Hoffman R . . .	22	2	43	7
12 Slat D . . .	85	12	88	10	8 Matthews D . . .	73	20	80	15	5 Kluczynski D . . .	83	5	86	5
13 Teague R . . .	80	17	85	13	6 Rogers D . . .	73	27	76	22	4 McVey R . . .	73	20	70	20
28 Uhr R . . .	66	27	60	28	7 Sikes D . . .	66	17	70	15	11 Hoffman R . . .	93	7	91	9
30 Wilson R . . .	61	10	67	9	8 Blitch D . . .	59	20	66	19	9 Yates D . . .	78	7	77	10
9 Younger R . . .	93	5	83	13	10 Brown D . . .	83	17	86	14	10 Sheehan R . . .	78	7	77	10
					5 Davis D . . .	68	29	74	21	11 Sheehan R . . .	88	10	86	9
GEORGIA										IDAHO				
										12 Budge R . . .	66	32	60	34
										13 Church R . . .	80	20	77	23
										14 Dawson D . . .	80	0	72	2
										15 Gordon D . . .	68	2	79	3
										16 Hoffman R . . .	22	2	43	7
										17 Hollingsworth D . . .	93	7	93	7
										18 Herlong D . . .	68	22	70	16
										19 Hayes D . . .	93	0	97	2
										20 Johnson D . . .	93	7	91	9
										21 McVey R . . .	73	20	70	20
										22 Slat D . . .	93	7	91	9
										23 Varsell R . . .	59	17	60	24
										24 Winters D . . .	88	12	81	15
										25 Gray D . . .	85	7	78	13
										26 Gravel D . . .	85	7	78	13
										27 Hoffman R . . .	85	12	66	15
										28 Hollingsworth D . . .	80	10	84	6
										29 Hayes D . . .	80	10	84	6
										30 Johnson D . . .	80	10	84	6
										31 McVey R . . .	80	10	84	6
										32 Slat D . . .	80	10	84	6
										33 Varsell R . . .	80	10	84	6
										34 Winters D . . .	80	10	84	6
										35 Gray D . . .	85	7	78	13
										36 Gravel D . . .	85	7	78	13
										37 Hoffman R . . .	85	7	78	13
										38 Hollingsworth D . . .	80	10	84	6
										39 Hayes D . . .	80	10	84	6
										40 Johnson D . . .	80	10	84	6
										41 McVey R . . .	80	10	84	6
										42 Slat D . . .	80	10	84	6
										43 Varsell R . . .	80	10	84	6
										44 Winters D . . .	80	10	84	6
										45 Gray D . . .	85	7	78	13
										46 Gravel D . . .	85	7	78	13
										47 Hoffman R . . .	85	7	78	13
										48 Hollingsworth D . . .	80	10	84	6
										49 Hayes D . . .	80	10	84	6
										50 Johnson D . . .	80	10	84	6
										51 McVey R . . .	80	10	84	6
										52 Slat D . . .	80	10	84	6
										53 Varsell R . . .	80	10	84	6
										54 Winters D . . .	80	10	84	6
										55 Gray D . . .	85	7	78	13
										56 Gravel D . . .	85	7	78	13
										57 Hoffman R . . .	85	7	78	13
										58 Hollingsworth D . . .	80	10	84	6
										59 Hayes D . . .	80	10	84	6
										60 Johnson D . . .	80	10	84	6
										61 McVey R . . .	80	10	84	6
										62 Slat D . . .	80	10	84	6
										63 Varsell R . . .	80	10	84	6
										64 Winters D . . .	80	10	84	6
										65 Gray D . . .	85	7	78	13
										66 Gravel D . . .	85	7	78	13
										67 Hoffman R . . .	85	7	78	13
										68 Hollingsworth D . . .	80	10	84	6
										69 Hayes D . . .	80	10	84	6
										70 Johnson D . . .	80	10	84	6
										71 McVey R . . .	80	10	84	6
										72 Slat D . . .	80	10	84	6
										73 Varsell R . . .	80	10	84	6
										74 Winters D . . .	80	10	84	6
										75 Gray D . . .	85	7	78	13
										76 Gravel D . . .	85	7	78	13
										77 Hoffman R . . .	85	7	78	13
										78 Hollingsworth D . . .	80	10	84	6
										79 Hayes D . . .	80	10	84	6
										80 Johnson D . . .	80	10	84	6
										81 McVey R . . .	80	10	84	6
										82 Slat D . . .	80	10	84	6
										83 Varsell R . . .	80	10	84	6
										84 Winters D . . .	80	10	84	6
										85 Gray D . . .	85	7	78	13
										86 Gravel				

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
6 Morrison D	54	7	50	5	NEBRASKA					2 Fountain D	66	20	74	15
5 Paasen D	54	22	66	16	2 Chase R	73	22	60	26	10 Jones R	63	34	64	31
7 Thompson D	27	5	51	7	3 Harrison R	76	17	69	21	11 Jones D	56	37	60	36
3 Willis D	71	20	73	16	4 Miller R	83	12	78	19	12 Shuland D	66	29	66	27
MAINE					1 Weaver R	60	17	71	26					
1 Hale R	71	15	73	15	NEVADA					2 Fountain D	66	20	74	15
3 McEntire R	80	10	78	13	2 Chase R	73	22	60	26	10 Jones R	63	34	64	31
2 Nease R	32	5	42	17	3 Harrison R	76	17	69	21	11 Jones D	56	37	60	36
MARYLAND					4 Miller R	83	12	78	19	12 Shuland D	66	29	66	27
2 Devereux R	88	12	90	10	1 Weaver R	60	17	71	26					
4 Fallon D	83	7	83	7	NEVADA					2 Berry R	71	17	70	23
7 Friedel D	90	7	91	6	2 Bass R	73	17	76	14	1 Lovre R	78	10	77	14
3 Germatz D	70	10	77	7	3 Marrow R	78	10	84	5	2 Baker R	95	0	90	5
6 Hyde R	93	5	91	7	NEVADA					6 Bass D	54	12	66	14
5 Larkford D	83	2	91	2	2 Bass R	73	12	73	14	8 Cooper D	83	15	86	13
1 Miller R	90	5	88	7	3 Auchincloss R	90	7	91	8	9 Davis D	59	12	58	6
MASSACHUSETTS					8 Canfield R	76	10	52	8	10 Bolton, O.P.R	80	5	84	6
6 Bates R	93	5	92	7	9 Frelighyson R	73	12	73	14	11 Bolton, O.P.R	73	12	49	8
2 Boland D	93	0	90	3	2 Hand R	71	20	60	24	16 Bow R	71	22	63	31
10 Curtis R	80	7	85	7	12 Keen R	78	20	78	16	7 Brown R	76	15	67	27
4 Donohue D	73	5	72	8	5 Clevering R	66	22	52	30	5 Clevering R	66	22	52	30
1 Hazelton R	73	24	62	17	10 Feighan D	95	2	94	12	20 Feighan D	95	2	94	12
7 Lane D	27	0	53	8	18 Hays D	71	5	67	9	18 Hays D	71	5	67	9
8 Macdonald D	80	7	83	7	13 Sieminski D	78	2	03	7	15 Henderson R	83	17	76	20
14 Martin R	85	0	84	5	4 Thompson D	88	5	86	7	2 Hess R	73	20	72	14
12 McCormick D	98	0	98	1	14 Tunulty D	85	7	84	9	10 Jenkins R	76	12	76	14
9 Nicholson R	90	10	80	20	7 Widnell R	85	7	86	8	19 Kirwan D	93	0	91	1
11 O'Neill D	78	5	83	5	5 Williams D	95	2	88	6	4 McCulloch R	68	17	60	23
3 Philbin D	83	5	76	12	1 Wolverton R	90	2	63	10	17 McGregor R	80	17	64	33
5 Rogers R	90	5	92	5	AL Dempsey D	85	5	77	6	23 Minshall R	88	10	90	9
13 Wigglesworth R	98	0	93	6	AL Femandez D	90	5	87	5	6 Polk D	76	17	65	14
MICHIGAN					AL Dempsey D	85	5	77	6	3 Schenck R	88	12	80	20
12 Bennett R	83	15	78	19	AL Femandez D	90	5	87	5	4 Stead D	83	7	84	7
8 Bentley R	66	10	63	17	18 Gwinne R	76	12	77	14	5 Stead D	83	7	84	7
10 Cederberg R	88	7	78	17	22 Keating R	85	10	83	13	6 Wickenshimer D	46	0	70	1
18 Dondero R	83	15	72	20	33 Kilburn R	59	27	58	10					
5 Ford R	90	10	88	12	40 Miller R	68	15	64	10					
6 Hayworth D	88	7	83	12	40 Miller R	68	15	64	10					
4 Hoffman R	46	34	36	45	40 O'Brien D	78	5	79	8					
3 Johnsen R	56	29	56	37	39 Ostertag R	95	5	90	10					
11 Knes R	85	12	73	17	42 Pillion R	66	22	74	15					
2 Meader R	90	2	77	9	41 Radwan R	80	10	69	8					
9 Thompson R	68	20	64	27	43 Read R	56	22	36	13					
7 Wolcott R	68	12	69	13	35 Riehman R	85	7	84	6					
Detroit-Wayne County					28 St. George R	85	15	74	23					
13 Digg D	68	0	66	3	36 Tober R	56	41	52	13					
15 Dingell D	85	5	*	*	17 Bush R	85	10	85	10					
17 Griffiths D	85	5	84	8	31 Taylor R	61	17	60	13					
16 Lesinski D	93	5	87	6	1 Wainwright R	76	10	69	17					
1 Machowicz D	83	2	84	3	29 Wharton R	63	22	65	22					
14 Robard D	93	2	91	3	34 Williams R	78	10	67	24					
MINNESOTA					New York City									
7 Andersen R	68	20	69	26	8 Anfuso D	66	2	66	1					
1 Andersen R	93	5	83	16	5 Bosch R	76	20	70	22					
8 Blomnik D	90	2	83	6	24 Buckley D	49	0	52	2					
5 Judd R	78	10	83	8	11 Ceiler D	76	7	74	8					
9 Knutson D	68	2	65	3	17 Coudert R	71	12	70	14					
6 Marshall D	76	24	77	22	20 Davidson R	66	5	73	6					
4 McCarthy D	83	0	81	3	7 Delaney D	88	7	86	8					
2 O'Hare R	22	5	49	16	23 Dillinge R	80	5	77	7					
3 Wier D	68	22	65	24	18 Donovan D	71	5	72	8					
MISSISSIPPI					12 Dom R	90	7	86	8					
1 Abernethy D	73	27	73	24	22 Healey D	86**	0**	*	*					
6 Colmer D	63	34	62	30	25 Fino R	83	10	72	15					
3 Smith D	83	17	86	13	16 Holtzman D	68	2	81	6					
2 Whitten D	68	20	69	21	10 Kelly D	73	10	76	13					
4 Williams D	56	37	64	31	9 Keogh D	80	2	79	2					
5 Winstead D	61	34	65	29	19 Klein D	61	5	66	7					
MISSOURI					14 Latham R	78	10	78	12					
5 Belling D	93	7	88	8	12 Multer D	78	7	80	9					
9 Cannon D	78	5	80	9	16 Powell D	56	5	57	8					
8 Cemanian D	49	2	66	3	15 Ray R	76	22	78	20					
4 Christopher D	85	5	77	7	14 Rooney D	95	0	92	2					
2 Curtis R	72	12	65	21	21 Zelenko D	73	2	71	3					
6 Hull D	83	15	84	14	6 Chastan D	54	27	66	21					
10 Jones D	76	17	77	12	4 Cooley D	61	17	65	12					
1 Karsten D	95	2	95	3	8 Deane D	83	2	88	3					
11 Moulde D	68	12	63	8	6 Durham D	59	17	67	13					
7 Short R	63	17	59	19										
3 Sullivan D	98	2	95	3										
MONTANA														
2 Fjare R	85	10	77	15										
1 Metcalf D	88	7	88	8										

Individual Support, Opposition Scores

Senate Bipartisanship - 1956 & 84th Congress

1. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 1956. Percentage of 61 Bipartisan Support roll calls on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. (A Bipartisan Support roll call is one which unites the parties, a majority of voting Democrats agreeing with a majority of voting Republicans.)

2. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1956. Percentage of 61 Bipartisan Support roll calls on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party.

3. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 122 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1955-56 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party.

4. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 122 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1955-56 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party.

Headnotes

* Not Member of Congress during first session.
† Not eligible for all 61 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1956; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA				
Hill D.	80	20	83	16	Hickenlooper R.	79	8	76	6	Curtis R.	79	20	72	24
Sparkman D.	69	15	76	12	Martin R.	80	8	82	5	Hruska R.	82	16	71	21
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA				
Goldwater R.	67	16	66	18	Carlson R.	77	7	81	8	Bible D.	69	25	76	16
Hayden D.	82	16	89	9	Schooppe R.	75	13	61	11	Malone R.	62	26	54	21
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Fulbright D.	77	11	69	11	Humphreys D.	62†	12†	*	*	Bridges R.	70	10	64	7
McClellan D.	72	26	70	18	Clements D.	75	10	75	7	Cotton R.	85	10	80	8
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY				
Knowland R.	80	18	85	14	Ellender D.	67	26	74	23	Cass R.	74	20	83	13
Kuchel R.	82	16	84	11	Long D.	69	23	71	24	Smith R.	70	16	80	9
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO				
Allott R.	82	13	77	7	Payne R.	87	13	91	9	Anderson D.	85	11	81	7
Millikin R.	67	7	80	5	Smith R.	85	15	84	8	Chevez D.	48	20	52	14
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK				
Bush R.	64	23	68	16	Beall R.	75	13	82	9	Ives R.	57	18	71	14
Purcell R.	80	18	83	10	Butler R.	72	10	79	8	Lehman D.	69	28	72	25
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA				
Frear D.	66	30	58	24	Kennedy D.	62	20	39	11	Ervin D.	69	23	75	19
Williams R.	67	33	62	34	Saltonstall R.	84	11	84	8	Scott D.	79	10	81	7
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA				
Holland D.	87	10	92	7	McNamee D.	69	23	73	19	Langer R.	52	48	48	45
Smathers D.	67	7	75	8	Potter R.	46	23	57	16	Young R.	54	28	61	25
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO				
George D.	75	7	71	5	Humphrey D.	69	21	70	17	Bender R.	61	25	69	15
Russell D.	54	21	57	25	Thye R.	77	16	84	8	Bricker R.	64	26	64	19
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA				
Dworschak R.	77	21	74	25	Eastland D.	64	26	61	25	Kerr D.	79	21	75	20
Welker R.	51	18	50	24	Stennis D.	69	21	76	19	Monroney D.	72	10	83	7
ILLINOIS					PENNSYLVANIA					OREGON				
Dirksen R.	80	8	77	6	Hennings D.	75	15	74	12	Morse D.	61	26	66	24
Douglas D.	69	23	75	20	Symington D.	82	13	85	10	Neuberger D.	72	28	76	20
INDIANA					MONTANA					WYOMING				
Capehart R.	59	13	64	7	Mansfield D.	74	20	80	12	Duff R.	82	13	81	10
Jenner R.	48	30	44	30	Murray D.	74	11	60	10	Martin R.	85	15	81	12

MAINE ELECTION

Maine voters Sept. 10 reelected a Democratic governor for the second time since the Civil War, and sent one, and possibly two, Democrats to the House of Representatives for the first time since 1934. Gov. Edmund S. Muskie won a second term, defeating Republican State House Speaker Willis A. Trafton Jr., Auburn, by 179,746 to 123,832 votes on the basis of unofficial returns from 623 of 630 precincts. Muskie, the first Democrat to occupy the state house since Louis Brann won re-election in 1934, won the office in 1954 with 54.5 percent of the vote. His percentage Sept. 10 was 59.2. Results in the three Congressional races:

FIRST DISTRICT -- A recount was expected Oct. 3 in the race between incumbent Rep. Robert Hale (R) and James C. Oliver (D), who in 1936 won the same seat running as a Republican against the Democratic incumbent, Simon M. Hamlin. Final unofficial returns gave Hale 58,027 votes to Oliver's 57,999. Hale, seeking his eighth term, defeated Oliver in 1954 with 52.1 percent of the vote.

SECOND DISTRICT -- Democratic State Committee Chairman Frank M. Coffin, Lewiston, won the seat being vacated by retiring Rep. Charles P. Nelson (R). Coffin defeated GOP State Sen. James L. Reid, Hallowell, by 55,425 votes to 48,350, according to complete unofficial returns. Last Democrat elected in the Second District was Edward C. Moran Jr. (1932-36) in 1934.

THIRD DISTRICT -- Rep. Clifford Guy McIntire (R), seeking his third full term, defeated Kenneth B. Colbath (D), Presque Isle, by 44,292 votes to 28,509, according to unofficial returns from 241 of 264 precincts. McIntire's share of the vote was 60.8 percent, compared with 60.5 percent in 1954.

REACTION

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler Sept. 11 said the Maine election "points the way to a Democratic victory this November." Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall said "the Maine results should be a warning to Republicans in the rest of the country." Hall added that, in the three Congressional races, "the combined vote for the Republicans in the three districts exceeded the combined Democratic vote by about 7,600. This indicates that Maine will be in the Republican column in the November election."

On the basis of unofficial returns, the three GOP candidates polled 150,669 votes to 141,933 for the three Democratic candidates, giving the Republicans 51.5 percent of the total vote. This compares with 55 percent given the GOP House candidates in Maine in 1954, when Democrats won control of the House with a majority of 29 seats. The last time Republican candidates in Maine collectively polled less than 55 percent of the September vote was in 1934 when their share was 49 percent and Democrats carried the First and Second Districts. Since 1928, Republican candidates for the House in Maine together have polled a higher percentage of the vote in Presidential election years than have Republican Presidential candidates, except in 1932. Since 1888, every

Maine Voting

GOP President	GOP Congress	Dem. Majority
1926	61.6%	-42*
1928	68.63%	-100*
1930	60.9	6
1932	55.83	193
1934	49.5	216
1936	55.49	242
1938	58.8	97
1940	64.6	106
1942	62.1**	10
1944	70.7	52
1946	63.3	-58*
1948	66.3	92
1950	57.6	36
1952	66.05	-8*
1954	55.0	29
1956	51.4	

*Republican majority in the House.

**Average GOP vote in two districts; third district uncontested.

GOP Presidential candidate who received more than 60 percent of Maine's vote in the November election was elected to office, while every GOP Presidential candidate who received less than 60 percent of the state's vote was not elected. The table shows the percentage of the Maine vote won by GOP Presidential candidates and by GOP House candidates collectively, together with the size of the Democratic majority in the House, for each election since 1926.

ARIZONA PRIMARY

In Arizona's Sept. 11 primary, Democratic Gov. Ernest W. McFarland was renominated without opposition. In the Republican gubernatorial race, Horace Griffen held a narrow lead over O.D. Miller, Phoenix. Incomplete returns gave Griffen 17,908 votes to 16,000 for Miller.

Sen. Carl Hayden (D) won renomination, defeating Robert Miller, Phoenix. Ross F. Jones, former state Attorney General, won the Republican Senatorial nomination over Phoenix attorney Albert MacKenzie. In incomplete returns, Jones led MacKenzie by 27,636 votes to 20,075. William P. Mahoney Jr. led Wade Church, 23,774 to 20,075, in returns from 142 of 154 precincts for the Democratic nomination for the First Congressional District seat. Rep. John J. Rhodes, GOP incumbent, was renominated without opposition.

COLORADO PRIMARY

Former Rep. John A. Carroll (1947-51) held a narrow lead over Charles F. Brannan, former Secretary of Agriculture, in the Sept. 11 race for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. On the basis of nearly complete returns

Political Notes - 2

Carroll had 61,418 votes to Brannan's 59,767. The winner will face former Gov. Dan Thornton, who was unopposed for the Republican Senatorial nomination, in November. Lt. Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols (D) and State Sen. Donald Brotzman (R) were unopposed for their respective party nominations for governor.

All four Representatives were renominated by their respective parties without primary opposition. In the Second Congressional District, Byron Johnson, Denver, defeated Ralph L. Williams, Loveland, for the Democratic Congressional nomination. Johnson will oppose Rep. William S. Hill (R) in the general election. Alva B. Adams Jr., Pueblo, won the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Third District, defeating Charles S. Vigil, Trinidad. Adams will face Rep. J. Edgar Cheneveth (R) in November. First District GOP nominee was Robert S. McCollum, Denver, who will oppose Democratic Rep. Byron G. Rogers. Nominee in the Fourth District was Republican Hugh L. Caldwell, Meeker, who will oppose Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D) in November.

MINNESOTA PRIMARY

Gov. Orville L. Freeman won renomination in the Sept. 11 Democratic primary, defeating three opponents: Thomas P. Duffy, Francis P. McGrath, both of St. Paul, and Mamie J. Norby of Minneapolis. Freeman received 237,306 votes, in returns from 3,414 of 3,910 precincts. Anchur Nelsen, former Rural Electrification Administrator, won the Republican gubernatorial nomination, amassing 261,584 votes, with 3,405 of 3,910 precincts reported. Nelsen was opposed for the nomination by Paul Indykiewicz, New Brighton, and W.J. Werner, Blue Earth.

The lineup for November (asterisk denotes incumbent):

<u>Governor</u>		<u>Democrat</u>	
<u>Republican</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Orville L. Freeman*</u>	
Ancher Nelsen			
	<u>Dist.</u>		
August H. Andresen*	1	Arnold L. Fredriksen	
Joseph P. O'Hara*	2	/	
George Miken	3	Roy W. Wier*	
/	4	Eugene J. McCarthy*	
Walter H. Judd*	5	Joseph Robbie	
Joseph L. Ksczmarek	6	Fred Marshall*	
H. Carl Andersen*	7	/	
Alfred J. Weinberg	8	John A. Blatnik*	
Harold C. Hagen	9	Coya Knutson*	

/ Results not yet available.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY

Gov. Lane Dwinell won the Republican renomination in New Hampshire's Sept. 11 primary. Dwinell defeated Wesley Powell, Hampton Falls attorney, by 19,394 votes to 15,101 for Powell with 185 of 297 precincts reported. Sen. Norris Cotton and Reps. Chester E. Merrow and Perkins Bass all won GOP renomination. Cotton defeated Joseph E. Moore. Merrow was renominated over attorney Russell H. McGuirk in the First Congressional District. Bass was renominated over Michael Savchick in the Second District.

In the Democratic primary, John Shaw, former mayor of Rochester, was nominated without opposition as gubernatorial candidate. Laurence M. Pickett, former mayor of Keene, won the Democratic Senatorial nomination without opposition. He will face Sen. Cotton in November. In the First and Second Congressional Districts, James B. Sullivan and George F. Brown, respectively, won Congressional nominations.

UTAH PRIMARY

Gov. J. Bracken Lee was defeated for renomination by George D. Clyde, Chairman of the Utah Water and Power Board, in Utah's Sept. 11 Republican primary. With 988 of 1,029 precincts reported, Clyde led Lee by 61,574 votes to 53,278. Salt Lake City Commissioner L. C. Romney won a close Democratic gubernatorial primary race with Salt Lake attorney John S. Boyden. With 988 of the 1,029 precincts reported, Romney had 40,072 votes to Boyden's 37,104.

State Sen. Alonzo F. Hopkin defeated former Gov. Herbert Maw in the Democratic Senatorial primary. With 988 of 1,029 precincts reported, Hopkin had 44,023 votes Maw, 33,738. In the November general election, Hopkin will meet Republican Sen. Wallace F. Bennett who was unopposed for renomination.

VERMONT PRIMARY

Gov. Joseph B. Johnson, Sen. George D. Aiken and Rep. Winston L. Prouty won renomination without opposition in Vermont's Sept. 11 Republican primary. In the Democratic primary, gubernatorial nominee was E. Frank Branom, Fairfield; Senatorial nominee, Bernard G. O'Shea, Swanton; Congressional nominee for the At-Large District, Camille E. St. Amour, St. Albans,

WASHINGTON PRIMARY

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) and Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R) were both unopposed for their respective party Senatorial nominations in the Sept. 11 primary. Magnuson had 189,852 votes with 2,145 of 4,781 precincts reported while Langlie received 124,757 votes. Lt. Gov. Emmett Anderson, Tacoma, defeated state Attorney General Don Eastvold for the Republican gubernatorial nomination by 86,093 votes to 41,272, in incomplete returns. The Democratic gubernatorial nominee was State Sen. Albert D. Rosellini, Seattle, who defeated Washington Secretary of State Earl Coe 100,175 to 58,350 -- on the basis of incomplete returns.

WISCONSIN PRIMARY

Sen. Alexander Wiley Sept. 11 defeated Rep. Glenn R. Davis in a bitterly-contested primary race for the Republican Senatorial nomination. Returns from 3,305 of 3,348 precincts showed Wiley with 217,402 votes to Davis' 207,693.

Central issues in the contest were a \$150,000 campaign fund Wiley said was promised Davis and Davis' claim that he had supported President Eisenhower's program in Congress more often than had Wiley. President Eisenhower took no public stand in the dispute. Davis had received the state Republican party endorsement over Wiley for the nomination. (Weekly Report, p. 860)

Wiley's aides Sept. 6 said the Post Office Department had questioned whether Wiley might have misused his franking privilege on certain printed matter mailed to

his constituents. Wiley termed the charges a "smear" intended to hurt him in the primary.

In the race for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, State Sen. Henry Maier, Milwaukee, led Elliot Walstead, Milwaukee, by 154,554 votes to 71,370, with 3,305 of 3,348 precincts reported.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS CONFERENCE

Speakers at the 22nd annual Southern Governors Conference Sept. 9-12 in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., emphasized the importance of atomic energy in the industrial development of the South. The Conference adopted a proposal by Florida Gov. Leroy Collins (D) to set up a council on atoms-in-industry.

The governors authorized naming a fifth member from each state to the Southern Regional Educational Board. Collins, SREB chairman, reported the South was making "significant strides" in higher education through the SREB without infringement on state sovereignty.

Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement (D), conference chairman, outlined reasons why he had ordered National Guard troops into Clinton, Tenn., to avert mob violence following racial integration of schools there.

The governors elected Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D N.C.) conference chairman. Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R Md.) had put forth a bid for the conference chairmanship, said his state deserved it and that he had seniority.

State Roundup

LOUISIANA -- State Democrats Sept. 8 "approved and endorsed" the national Presidential nominees and named 10 electors pledged to the ticket.

MARYLAND -- Former Sen. Millard E. Tydings Sept. 6 accepted honorary chairmanship of George P. Mahoney's campaign advisory committee. Mahoney, who replaced Tydings as Democratic Senatorial nominee, was defeated by Tydings in the May 7 primary. (Weekly Report, p. 1063)

Eisenhower and Stevenson Launch Their Presidential Campaigns

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER Sept. 12 at his Gettysburg, Pa., farm said: "We have four great objectives immediately in front of us. First we want to arouse the consciousness of the vast stakes that hang upon this election. We want America to understand how much it means to them to keep on going down the straight road of prosperity and peace.... We want to generate a conviction that the Republican party by reason of the people that it offers you as candidates...represent the best hope of America to follow.... We want to ignite a zeal so that we can make converts among every class of people.... And of course we want to fortify their determination to prepare themselves for voting...(by) registration.... You have got to reach down into the hearts of the people.... It (the campaign) has to be a real cause for which they are willing to work.... We want to emphasize the principles that distinguish the Republican party from our opponents.... The Republican party stands for thrift and integrity in government and against centralization of power in big government."

NEW YORK -- The Republican State Committee Convention Sept. 10 named State Attorney General Jacob K. Javits as GOP Senatorial nominee. Javits Sept. 5 appeared before the Senate Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee to deny reported Communist association. (Weekly Report, p. 1099)....New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner Sept. 10 was chosen by the Democratic State Convention as Democratic Senatorial nominee.

PENNSYLVANIA -- The Dauphin County Court Sept. 10 ordered a grand jury investigation of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission during the time it was under GOP control. State Attorney General Herbert B. Cohen charged the Commission had been guilty of conspiracy, bribery and corrupt practices, in a plot to fleece the Commission of \$19 million.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- The South Carolinians for Independent Electors Sept. 7 said they had obtained more than 35,000 signatures on petitions to place an unpledged slate of electors on the November ballot. State law requires a minimum of 10,000 signatures of registered voters before an electoral slate can be placed on the ballot. The signers included ex-Sen. Strom Thurmond (D) and former Gov. James F. Byrnes (D).

TEXAS -- Sen. Price Daniel, Democratic gubernatorial nominee, Sept. 12 won control of the state Democratic party at the state convention. The party's Executive Committee membership was split into conservative and liberal factions. Daniel, who was supported by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn, endorsed the Democratic Presidential ticket. The Executive Committee awarded contested seats of Harris County's delegation to conservatives. (Weekly Report, p. 995)

VIRGINIA -- Jackson L. Kiser, Galax attorney, Sept. 4 was selected by the Fifth District Republican Executive Committee as the GOP Congressional nominee to oppose Rep. William Tuck (D) in the November election.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Democratic Presidential nominee, Sept. 13 in Harrisburg, Pa., said the Democrats "...abolished child labor, commenced unemployment insurance, old age retirement and minimum wages, made collective bargaining work, guaranteed bank deposits, financed home ownership, started public housing, put a floor under farm prices, set up TVA and REA, and...lifted the nation from the rubble of bankruptcy and despair to a great plateau of abundance." He pledged "to build the school rooms and train the teachers...so desperately (needed); to clear away the slums; to give to the lives of people when they grow old...dignity and meaning;...We want a program for peace. It is not enough to pile weapons on weapons... to totter dangerously from crisis to crisis. We must guide the hopes of mankind away from the blind alleys of extreme nationalism or bogus Communist internationalism. In...a single phrase...my political philosophy...would be... trust the people...with the facts...the great decisions.... Trust their good sense...decency...faith."

Committee Roundup

In This Section.....(Sept. 7-13)

- Oil Company Admits Sending False Telegrams to Senator
- House Committee Calls Air Traffic Facilities Inadequate
- Party Leaders Report to Senate Unit on Campaign Funds

FARM COMMITTEE ABUSES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry, Administration of Farmer Programs Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Sept. 11 issued a sharply critical report on Department of Agriculture administration of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation farmer-elected committee system. The Subcommittee recommended amendments to the basic law governing the ASC committee system to make it "more democratic and to provide justice in the appeals procedure." The Subcommittee proposed open nominations and secret-ballot election by the county committeemen of one member of the state committee each year (with two members to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture). The report also recommended curtailing the power of state committees to remove elected county committeemen and establishment of an elective appeals board.

The Subcommittee recommended departmental review of the Missouri ASC committee which it called "dictatorial" and "abusive."

A minority report signed by Republican Sens. Karl E. Mundt (S.D.) and Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.) said the Subcommittee had turned up nothing to justify the "sweeping charges" of the majority report during its investigations of operations in Missouri.

DISARMAMENT REPORT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations, Disarmament Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Sept. 9 released an interim report listing nine principal issues concerning the control and reduction of armaments. (For hearings, see Weekly Report, p. 428)

The Subcommittee questioned whether the current organization of the executive branch was the "most effective" method for handling "relevant information on disarmament policy, for formulating that policy and for executing it." According to the report, coordination of disarmament policy, under the National Security Council, "was formerly a primary responsibility of the Department of State. This responsibility is now lodged in a special assistant to the President, who also represents the United States in international negotiations on disarmament."

Another question raised by the Subcommittee was whether nations engaged in an arms race costing \$100 billion a year could order sudden drastic disarmament without harming their economies.

The Subcommittee also questioned whether disarmament could be achieved before the settlement of such political problems as the division of Germany, the Middle East dispute and the Formosan question. "The existence

of these unsettled problems," said the report "undoubtedly contributes to the emphasis on armaments. Armaments competition, in turn, may have some influence on the persistence of these problems."

Other questions raised, but not answered, by the report concerned stages of disarmament, the distinction between conventional and nuclear weapons, inspection and enforcement and methods and scope of international disarmament negotiations.

CAMPAIGN SPENDING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Rules and Administration, Privileges and Elections Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On political contributions and campaign spending.

TESTIMONY -- Sept. 10 -- Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said campaign spending should be limited "to make impossible the control of elections merely through expenditures of money." The Democrats would not be able to spend as much money as the GOP in 1956, he said, because "we have not been and will not be able to raise as much." He advocated free radio and television time for candidates in the campaign. Butler said the Democrats had \$35,655.54 in the bank and unpaid bills of \$49,000.

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall opposed radio-television subsidies because they might start a chain "that would lead to the destruction of the two-party system." Hall said the GOP was trying to "broaden the base of financial support." The GOP had \$646,625.22 in the bank as of Sept. 1, he said.

Prof. Alexander Heard of the University of North Carolina said his research showed that in 1952 about \$140 million was spent in political campaigning "at all levels of government." He estimated 1956 campaign spending at \$175 million.

Jack Kroll and James L. McDevitt, co-directors of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), said they had \$107,605 in COPE's "voluntary independent fund" for political contributions and \$117,754 in its "educational fund." Money in the two funds was never mixed, they said.

Sept. 11 -- Network officials reported that more than \$2 million worth of radio-television time already had been booked by the Republican and Democratic National Committees for the 1956 campaign. Each Committee had pledged a little over \$1 million, they said, with the bulk of the money going for television time. The witnesses estimated their combined losses in covering the national political conventions were above \$2.5 million. Testifying were: Joseph A. McDonald, National Broadcasting Co.; Richard S. Salant, Columbia Broadcasting System; and Ernest Lee Jahncke Jr., American Broadcasting Co.

In letters to the Committee, Sens. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) and Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), chairmen of the Democratic and Republican Senatorial Campaign Committees, reported they had bank balances of \$26,541 and \$692,439, respectively, as of Sept. 1. The Democrats said they raised another \$35,000 with a special dinner honoring retiring Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.).

Sept. 12 -- Chairman Albert Gore (D Tenn.), after a closed session, announced the Subcommittee had denied a request by former Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho, 1944-50) for a recount on the Idaho Democratic Senatorial primary. The contest was won by Frank Church by a 200-vote margin. The Subcommittee also asked Nevada Republican State Central Committee Chairman Emery W. Graunke to supply sworn affidavits to back his complaint that the winner of the Democratic Senatorial primary had spent in "excess of \$100,000." The Subcommittee took no action on a request by one of its members, Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), that New York Gov. Averell Harriman be called to testify on his expenses as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

COMMUNIST STRATEGY

COMMITTEE -- House Un-American Activities. **BEGAN HEARINGS --** On "the strategy and tactics of international Communism."

TESTIMONY -- Sept. 10 -- In an opening statement Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) said: "The Communist conspiracy in the United States is but one aspect of the global conspiracy directed by the Kremlin.... It is essential, therefore, that we keep fully acquainted with the strategy and tactics of international Communism."

Ernst Tillich, director of West Berlin's "Fighting Group Against Inhumanity," said anti-Communists behind the Iron Curtain considered East-West diplomatic conferences "a betrayal of their fight for freedom." Some of the Free World's "best allies," he said, lived behind the Iron Curtain. "Present Soviet strategy is a flanking maneuver around the West to get at its colonies and the underdeveloped areas of the world," Tillich said. "Through this they hope to isolate us morally and spiritually and divide us from our allies within a very short time."

Sept. 11 -- Tillich called Germany "a laboratory where Soviet tactics for world conquest are tested." He saw little chance of an anti-Communist revolt in East Germany. He said "overt Communism" in Western Germany had no chance of success because "Germans want nothing of Communism." He said the real danger in West Germany was the possibility that the Communists might form a united front with groups such as trade unions.

CORRUPT PRACTICES PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Special Senate Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On the activities of persons and organizations in connection with the vetoed bill (HR 6665) to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal public utility rate control. (Weekly Report, p. 778)

TESTIMONY -- Sept. 10 -- Robert Blackburn, a Committee investigator, said Keith Thompson, an agent of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, had paid for telegrams bearing phony signatures urging Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) to vote for the natural gas bill. Blackburn said 15 of the 32 persons he interviewed whose names appeared on telegrams to Thye had not authorized the messages.

Thompson said he had sent about 30 telegrams and had relied on local agents' word as to whether "two-thirds" of the purported senders knew the messages were being sent.

Another company agent, Vernon E. Lee, said he had been instructed by a superior to line up people favoring passage of the bill and get them to send telegrams to Thye. Lee said he "started out with good intentions but ran into the time element" and sent 12 to 15 telegrams using names of people he had not contacted.

William C. Kniebel, northwest regional manager for Standard of Indiana, said the company spent \$1,500 on about 835 telegrams sent to Thye from Minnesota in January, 1956. He said, "We made some 'eager-beaver' mistakes in our plans," one of which was "the initial over-enthusiastic one of authorizing the use of company funds for the telegrams." Kniebel said the plan did not have the approval of the company's top officials. He said expenses of the telegram campaign were charged on the company's books as "marketing expenses."

A.K. Reed, Duluth division manager, said he had passed on instructions to 13 subordinate salesmen to try to round up 300 telegrams to send to Thye. Asked whether he felt that he had "engaged in lobbying," Reed replied: "I don't know anything about lobbying. I looked on it as a sales program."

Sept. 11 -- Frank O. Prior, president of Standard of Indiana, said a "vigorous campaign" for the natural gas bill was necessary to offset a "distorted" picture presented by the bill's opponents. Prior said neither he nor any associates in the company to his knowledge contributed to any Senatorial candidate's campaign fund either directly or indirectly to influence his vote "during the pendency" of the gas bill or otherwise. He said his company's subsidiary, Stanolin Oil and Gas Co., had contributed \$100,000 to the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee and \$3,800 to expenses of the General Gas Committee. Stanolin carried the contribution as a tax-deductible business expense "as far as I know," he said.

T.S. Peterson, president of the Standard Oil Co. of California, said his company had contributed \$119,000 to the NGORC and called it a "perfectly legitimate business expense." He said it would be claimed as a tax deduction.

H.S.M. Burns, president of Shell Oil Co., said his company "as such" engaged in no lobbying. He said Shell had contributed \$138,000 to the NGORC and \$150,000-\$250,000 to the American Petroleum Institute.

A.L. Nickerson, president of Sacony-Mobil Oil Corp., said his company had contributed \$114,000 to the NGORC and deducted it as a business expense. He said the organization was set up "to develop a program of education," and that the committee was "very much in the public interest."

Sept. 12 -- Sidney A. Swensrud and Archie D. Gray of the Gulf Oil Co. said the company had contributed \$3,800 to the General Gas Committee, but "out of an abundance of caution" had not claimed it as a tax deduction. The company did deduct as a business expense \$11,000 given to the NGORC, they said.

Harold S. Skinner of the Continental Oil Co. described meetings in Birmingham, Ala., at which he and other oil company executives sought to overcome the opposition of some Alabama mayors to the natural gas bill.

Hines H. Baker, president of the Humble Oil and Refining Co., said he thought the General Gas Committee was created "to bring about enactment of legislation." But he added: "I don't think GGC was organized primarily as a lobby committee."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- John M. Neff and Elmer Patman, attorneys for Superior Oil Co. of Cali-

Committee Roundup - 3

fornia Sept. 7 pleaded innocent to charges of conspiracy to violate federal lobbying law and attempting to influence a Senator with a \$2,500 contribution. A Senate committee April 7 "severely censured" Patman and Neff, who attempted to contribute \$2,500 to the campaign fund of Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) during consideration of the natural gas bill. (Weekly Report, p. 427)

AIR PROBE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Airspace Use Special Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On airspace use in connection with the collision of two commercial airliners over the Grand Canyon June 30.

TESTIMONY -- Sept. 11 -- Oscar Bakke, deputy director of safety regulations for the Civil Aeronautics Board, said existing air traffic control machinery of the Civil Aeronautics Administration had a "traffic handling capacity" equal to only one-fifth of the total movements of aircraft. He said the most obvious solution to the problem of increasing speeds of aircraft was to extend positive control of planes to all altitudes in which high speed planes operated. He said, however, that CAB had concluded that CAA's air traffic control system lacked the capacity to accommodate more than a small percentage of the airplanes using controlled airspace.

Arthur C. Peterson, chief of the Weather Bureau's domestic aviation section, said the airliners that collided had been flying in relatively clear skies with good visibility. He said he could see no direct relationship between the weather and the accident.

Sept. 12 -- Acting Civil Aeronautics Administrator James T. Pyle said the existing airways traffic control system was "a good and a safe system," but was "not adequate to meet all the demands placed upon it without imposing extensive delays on the users." Pyle said the system lacked sufficient geographical coverage of traffic control facilities. He said the projected federal airway plan provided for expanded traffic capacity in three broad areas -- radar, communications and navigation aids.

Sept. 13 -- Under Secretary of Commerce Louis S. Rothschild said the nation's new air navigation system was "the best we can now devise," adding that it will be several years before it is fully applied. The new system, called Vortac, is a compromise of the civilian and military air traffic control systems.

Milton W. Arnold, vice president of operations and engineering for the Air Transport Assn., said his group asked more than two years ago for an airway over the Grand Canyon area where the airliners collided. Arnold said the CAA did not have adequate funds to fulfill the airway request.

Committee Briefs

JAVITS INVESTIGATION

Chief Counsel Robert Morris Sept. 12 said the Senate Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee "feels it cannot drop" its investigation of New York Attorney General Jacob K. Javits without further testimony. Javits testified before the Subcommittee Sept. 5 in an effort to knock down

what he termed "vicious rumors" linking his name with Communists. (Weekly Report, p. 1099)

INVESTIGATIONS ATTACKED

Federal Communications Commission Chairman George C. McConaughay Sept. 12 said "duplications" in Congressional investigations of a government agency hurt the public by adding an unnecessary workload on government officials. McConaughay said that Congressional investigations "so long as they are sincere should be welcomed" and that FCC had demonstrated full cooperation with such inquiries. But he reported that during the last session of Congress the Commission and its staff devoted 7,432 man-hours to Congressional hearings. "Those figures speak volumes," he said. "Efficiency in government operations should not permit duplication in Congressional investigative hearings because the public only suffers when an agency of government is required to spend thousands of man-hours to answer duplicated inquiries."

McConaughay spoke on the eve of New York hearings by the House Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee seeking to determine if the major television networks have exercised undue influence on FCC actions.

REFUGEE PROGRAM

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) of the House Judiciary, Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee Sept. 6 said he would go to Europe in October to study "whether new legislation, and what type of legislation, should be introduced early in the next Congress so as to permit the continuation of such parts of the refugee relief program which make it possible for recent escapees from Communist oppression to reach a safe haven in the United States." Walter disclosed his plans in announcing acceptance of an invitation to serve on the U.S. delegation to the council of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

LAND WITHDRAWALS

The Defense Department, in a letter made public Sept. 7, told the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee it would make no further moves for large withdrawals of public domain in 1956 without first notifying Congress. Committee Chairman Clair Engle (D Calif.) had written the Department calling attention to the Committee's action in unanimously approving a bill to require Congressional approval of all public land withdrawals of more than 5,000 acres. The bill (HR 12185) was passed by the House July 26, but did not clear the Senate.

HITS GSA ORDER

Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.) of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Sept. 12 said an order by the General Services Administration restricting calls between GSA employees and Congress "is deliberately calculated to create the maximum irritation and the minimum efficiency in the relations between GSA and the Congress." The order requires that calls to employees from Congress be referred to a GSA liaison man or a written report about the nature of them be "forwarded forthwith" to the liaison office.

Pressures On Congress

STATES RIGHTS CANDIDATES

For America, a national "patriotic political action group," Aug. 28 urged all political groups to draft former Internal Revenue Service Director T. Coleman Andrews and ex-Rep. Thomas H. Werdel (R Calif. 1949-53) for President and Vice President.

Meeting in Chicago Aug. 27-28, the group announced that independent electors will be on the ballot in New Jersey and Iowa and possibly in Kentucky, Wyoming, North Dakota and Nebraska as well as eight of the Southern states.

A National States Rights Conference was slated for Sept. 14-15 at Memphis, Tenn. Conservative and states' rights groups pledging attendance were Mississippians for States Rights, States Rights Party, For America, Federation for Constitutional Government, New Party and the Constitutional Party. Many of these groups have already endorsed Andrews and Werdel for a national ticket.

Clarence E. Manion, co-chairman of For America, was named keynote speaker. John U. Barr, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation for Constitutional Government, was named program chairman.

Another conservative rally in Chicago was scheduled for Sept. 15-16 at the request of We, The People, a "patriotic action group." In a "call to action" the group said they hoped to "unite conservatives into a solid front that will form a strong conservative political action coalition in every possible Congressional district throughout the nation."

NEW EDUCATION GROUP

Council for Basic Education in its August bulletin announced that it had been incorporated. The Council organized in March to support measures it believes would strengthen the public school program. A grant of \$114,000 from an undisclosed non-profit foundation will finance the group for three years. The group expects to be self-supporting before the end of the three-year period through dues-paying membership. Its tax-exempt status cannot be established until the completion of the first year's operation.

Harold L. Clapp, Grinnell College professor, has been chosen executive secretary of the newly-formed Council. He said the Council will not indulge in any of the "political quarrels that have clouded all too many educational ventures," but said that the Council was opposed to federal aid to education.

Arthur Bestor, professor of history at the University of Illinois, was elected president of the organization and Howard A. Meyerhoff, executive director of the Scientific Manpower Commission, was elected treasurer. Meyerhoff also will be chairman for organizational matters.

In announcing the creation of the Council, Meyerhoff said "last fall the White House Conference on Education brought the problems of our schools forcefully to public

attention. In meeting the crisis posed by numbers, we can too easily slight the overriding need for quality."

CLAIM PROSPERITY GAPS

The Conference of Economic Progress Sept. 9 said "our national economic policies and programs are caught in the vise of The Great Complacency." The group said "for three years at least, we have been coasting along on the economic reforms and social gains built into the structure during the two decades after the Great Depression."

In a 96-page booklet titled "The Gaps in Our Prosperity" the CEP said:

- "Total economic growth has been too slow to maintain full production and employment."
- Prosperity has been uneven, with corporate profits advancing ahead of personal income of the people.
- National security and domestic needs are being neglected.
- "Our retarded and unbalanced" economic growth seriously affects the world-wide economic struggle with the Soviets.

To fill the "gaps" in our prosperity, the Conference report urged: tax revision to help the low income family, increased minimum wage, extended public housing, aids to small business to soften the "hard money" policy and graduations in corporate income taxes to make them fairer.

The report listed as director of the study Leon H. Keyserling, former chairman of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers.

DECRY FARM ECONOMY

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, Sept. 5 at the International Assn. of Machinists convention in San Francisco said the Republicans were trying to divide the farmers and laborers. He said "peace and prosperity are issues, but a glib phrase doesn't bring prosperity to the nation's farm families nor to the pockets of chronic unemployment which polka-dot this nation." Patton said "to my way of thinking, there is just about as much peace in the Middle East as there is prosperity on our farms."

Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Sept. 6 at the Mid-America Jubilee Exposition in St. Louis said farm problems could not be solved by "political promises and panaceas." He said prices "are made when the consumer accepts or rejects the farmers' products in the retail markets." Shuman said the Federation was "disappointed" in the Democratic platform adopted in Chicago. He added that the Republican platform was thought to be better, "but it, too, endorses several unworkable ideas."

URBAN LEAGUE

Nelson C. Jackson, community services director of the National Urban League, Sept. 4 said White Citizens' Councils were "viciously" attacking the League in South-

Pressures - 2

ern and border cities. He said the councils meant to destroy the League by persuading Community Chests or United Funds to withhold support of it.

The League, a 46-year-old social welfare agency aiming to improve economic and social welfare conditions for Negroes, has branches in sixty-one cities. Each branch depends upon local fund raising for most of its operating income.

The States Rights Council of Georgia Sept. 5 asked for removal of the Urban League from the list of organizations sponsored by the Atlanta Community Chest. The Council, a pro-segregation group, said the League is "inimical to the best interest of our society in the field of race relations and, as such, is helping to destroy the cultural pattern of the South."

VFW CONVENTION REPORT

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held its 57th national encampment in Dallas, Texas, Aug. 12-17. Below is a profile of the veterans group along with some of the resolutions adopted by the convention.

NAME -- Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

ADDRESS -- V.F.W. Bldg., Broadway at 34th St., Kansas City, Mo. Washington office: 610 Wire Bldg., N.W., Washington, D.C.

FOUNDED -- 1899.

PURPOSE -- "To preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members;...to maintain true allegiance to the government of the U.S....and fidelity to its Constitution and laws."

MEMBERSHIP -- 1,240,000 persons in 9,000 posts in 48 states, District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Canal Zone and four foreign nations.

OFFICERS -- Commander-in-chief, Cooper T. Holt, Chattanooga, Tenn.; director of the national legislative service, Omar B. Ketchum, Washington, D.C.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Ketchum and J. Robert Conroy are registered under the lobby law.

REPORTED SPENDING -- The VFW is not registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, thus no reports are required. Ketchum reported spending \$1,004.90 in 1955, \$579.95 for the first half of 1956. Conroy reported spending \$52.75 for the first half of 1956, the first year he was registered.

PUBLICATIONS -- V.F.W. Magazine, monthly, and Legislative Newsletter, monthly.

POLICY STATEMENTS -- Delegates to the encampment adopted resolutions urging:

- "Opposition to U.S. participation in any and all forms of World Federation...including Atlantic Union."
- Opposition to the Status of Forces Treaty.
- Re-evaluation of aid to Yugoslavia to determine if further financial assistance should be furnished.
- Adoption of a constitutional amendment to prevent "the overriding of our Constitution and domestic laws" by means of treaty powers.
- Opposition to "any extensions or enlargements of the Refugee Relief Act."
- Enactment of legislation extending the Veterans Administration compensation and pension program.
- Establishment of a Veterans Affairs Committee in the Senate and a Secretary of Veterans Affairs in the Cabinet.

Pressure Points

AFL-CIO DRIVE

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, Aug. 30 said Southern opposition to labor unions and civil rights for Negroes is only misguided Southern tradition, out of step with the rest of the country. In announcing a mammoth education campaign to change the South's "whole mental attitude" on labor unions and civil rights, Meany said the appeal will carry "emotional, social and economic implications." He said the drive will show the people of the South that unions make sense "not just to their membership, but as a means of bringing about wider purchasing power and benefiting entire areas."

LABOR SECRETARY CRITICIZED

Ex-Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R N.J. 1929-49) chairman of the Advisory Board of the National Right to Work Committee, Sept. 3 said Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell "has not advised the President properly." Hartley said Mitchell's opposition to state right-to-work laws was one of the matters on which he thought Mitchell had given President Eisenhower the wrong advice. He said it was a "sad" thing that some Republicans still believe they can help the party "by wooing the labor bosses."

IAM BACKS STEVENSON

The International Assn. of Machinists Sept. 7 voted unanimously to endorse Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) for President and Vice President. Al Hayes, union president, told the 1,500 delegates that the Association "in no way" is telling its 936,000 members how to vote.

HOOVER REPORT CAMPAIGN

The Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report Aug. 28 released to members a "Meet Your Candidate" kit urging citizens to find out how their candidates feel about the recommendations of the Second (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government. The kit was prepared by the Hoover Report Division of the Taxpayers' Federation of Illinois.

FEDERAL UNION MEETS

The National Federation of Federal Employees held its 23rd biennial convention at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 10-14. Michael A. Markwood, president of the independent non-affiliated union, Sept. 11 said the Eisenhower Administration had brought about a "serious setback" for the merit system in government by taking scores of top jobs out from under the system. Markwood also said far too many top federal officials still are scornful and resentful of federal employee unions. The NFFE, the oldest and largest general organization of federal employees, will consider a proposal from the rival American Federation of Government Employees (AFL-CIO) that the two groups begin merger discussions. (Weekly Report, p. 1101)

Around The Capitol

JUSTICE MINTON RESIGNS

Associate Justice Sherman Minton of Indiana, a Democrat, Sept. 7 announced his retirement from the Supreme Court effective Oct. 15. President Eisenhower will pick his successor, but his choice must be approved by the Senate.

Justice Minton, 65, said he did not think he could continue "the exacting duties of my office." He said he was afflicted with pernicious anemia, an ailment he termed "like diabetes. You can do something about it but you can't cure it."

After serving as Public Counselor of Indiana, 1933 and 1934, Justice Minton in 1934 was elected to the Senate. An ardent New Dealer during his term, he was defeated for re-election in 1940 by Raymond E. Willis (R 1941-47). On Jan. 7, 1941, President Roosevelt announced Justice Minton's appointment as a \$10,000-a-year White House administrative assistant. In May, 1941, President Roosevelt appointed him to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh District. President Truman appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1949.

CREATES AFRICA POST

The State Department Sept. 10 announced creation of a new deputy assistant secretary post for African problems and two new offices to handle diplomatic relations in Northern and Southern Africa. Named to the top post was Joseph Palmer II, Detroit, Mich., director of the Office of European Regional Affairs since 1953. Leo G. Cyr, director of the Office of African Affairs, will head the Northern African Affairs office, and Fred L. Hadsel, deputy director of the office, will handle South African affairs.

Capitol Briefs

CAA HEAD DIES

Civil Aeronautics Administrator Charles J. Lowen Jr., 41, died Sept. 5 in Denver, Colo., of cancer. Lowen was nominated by President Eisenhower in December, 1955, to succeed Frederick B. Lee, who resigned. Lowen's nomination was confirmed by the Senate June 6 after Congressional hearings on CAA policies. (Weekly Report, p. 568)

LANE RELEASED

Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.) was released from the Danbury, Conn., federal prison Sept. 4 after serving a four-month jail term for income tax invasion. Rep. Lane will seek renomination in the Democratic primary Sept. 18. (Weekly Report, p. 516)

FOREIGN AID STUDY

President Eisenhower Sept. 5 appointed Benjamin F. Fairless, retired head of the U.S. Steel Corp., as chairman of a new committee, to study the foreign aid program.

President's Press Conference

President Eisenhower Sept. 11 said he did not think gains made in the Maine election by Democrats indicated a national trend. He said "Maine had a very popular governor and they decided they wanted him again, and his majority was such that he helped every other person on the ticket." (Weekly Report, p. 1107)

Other topics the President covered at his press conference:

SUPREME COURT -- Said he had not made up his mind on a successor to Associate Justice Sherman Minton who resigned. (Weekly Report, p. 1115)

SEGREGATION -- Said the U.S. would help carry out contempt of court orders, adding, "No one can deplore violence in this thing (desegregation) more than I do."

DRAFT -- Saw no immediate chance of ending the draft of men into the armed services.

ALASKAN STATEHOOD -- Said he had urged Hawaiian statehood repeatedly in the past and would favor Alaskan statehood if the "areas necessary to defense requirements could be retained under federal control in the great outlying regions and a state made out of that portion in which the population is concentrated."

CONGRESSIONAL TRAVEL -- Said he thought the record of counterpart funds travelling Congressmen spent in trips abroad should be available to the public; recommended that reporters try to get the information from Congressional committee chairmen.

Called the President's Citizen Advisers on the Mutual Security Program, White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the Committee's job would be "to review the United States programs and to recommend as to future government policy in regard to military, economic, technical and other programs."

CAB AIDE DISCHARGED

The Civil Aeronautics Board Sept. 12 voted to discharge Albert H. Ruppar, trial attorney, for "knowingly violating" a rule against CAB employees' holding or buying air company stocks. Ruppar testified at a CAB hearing Sept. 11 that he bought 1,000 shares of Northeast Airlines stock Aug. 3, one day after the CAB voted secretly to grant the airline a new route. He said he had no inside information on the award, but bought the stock solely on the advice of a brokerage clerk.

HOUSING RESIGNATION

The resignation of Urban Renewal Administrator James W. Follin, effective Oct. 5, was announced Sept. 10 by Administrator Albert M. Cole of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Deputy Commissioner Richard L. Steiner will be acting commissioner until a replacement is named.

THIRD PARTIES PLAY IMPORTANT POLITICAL ROLE

Third parties, an important factor in American politics for the last 150 years, will be vying for votes again this year.

- What were the earliest third parties?
- How important have they been on the political scene?
- What are the past and present third parties?

Third Party Start

Efforts to "go it alone" through the formation of third parties date back to the early years of the 19th century.

Credit for pioneering the third party movement is generally divided among the Quids, early labor organizations and the Anti-Mason Party.

The Quids, organized in 1805, were the first third party on record. But their endorsement of James Monroe for President in 1808 caused little stir and the party's influence subsided shortly afterward. The labor groups that organized in the 1820's are credited by some with giving the first serious impetus to the third party movement through their success in gaining political power on the local level. The Anti-Mason Party, organized in 1827, held the first Presidential nomination convention and was the first party to win electoral votes.

Third Parties' Importance

Third parties have appeared in the 30 Presidential campaigns (including 1956) since 1836. This challenge to the two-party system has been formidable. Losing candidates of five major parties -- Henry Clay (Whig), 1844; Lewis Cass (Dem.), 1848; Stephen A. Douglas (Dem.), 1860; James G. Blaine (Rep.), 1884; and William H. Taft (Rep.), 1912 -- would almost certainly have won if the two party system had not been disrupted by third parties.

The 1948 Dixiecrats attempted to prevent either candidate from winning a majority of electoral votes. Had the attempt succeeded, Dixiecrats could have bartered their electoral votes with leading contenders for concessions on the states' rights issue. If the election had gone to the House of Representatives, Dixiecrats could have employed other balance-of-power tactics to gain desired changes. The 1956 conservative groups backing independent elector slates hope to succeed where the Dixiecrats failed. The provision requiring the winning candidate to gain a majority of electoral votes gives third parties a unique importance.

Agitation for reform generated by third parties has been a major factor in bringing about important changes in American government. The 1840 National Abolition

Party was first political group to fight slavery. By 1856 the new Republican Party, its roots in the abolition movement, wrote a plank denying the right of Congress to give legal existence to slavery. Women's suffrage, first championed by the Equal Rights Party in 1872, was adopted by the major parties in 1916.

From its inception in 1869, the Prohibition Party advocated temperance legislation. A resolution adopted at the 1888 Republican convention sympathized with "all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality." Fifty-one years after Prohibition Party agitation began, the 18th Amendment outlawed "the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors," ushering in an era of bathtub gin, speakeasies and violations of the law that caused its repeal in 1933.

Rarely winning more than 5 percent of the vote -- half of 1 percent in 1952 -- third parties have nevertheless played an imposing role in American politics.

Third Parties List

Congressional Quarterly compiled this list of third parties and their aims after considerable research. Source for popular and electoral vote totals was "A Statistical History of Our Presidential Elections" by Svend Petersen.

Factional Parties

The term "splinter party" best fits this group. Unable to endorse the parent party's candidate or to agree on an important issue, the dissenting members form a new party. The 1948 Dixiecrats (States' Rights Democrats) were a recent example. Frequently reunited with the parent party by the time of the next election, these splinter parties as a rule, have been short-lived.

ANTI-SMITH DEMOCRATS -- 1928; Georgia; cast 35,871 votes for Republican candidate Herbert Hoover.

ANTISNAPPER -- 1892; New York. David B. Hill called a snap state convention Feb. 22, 1892, to gain control of New York's delegation to the Democratic National Convention. Hill's group opposed renominating former President Grover Cleveland. The Antisnappers supported Cleveland, criticized the snap convention.

BUCKTAILS -- 1816-1826; New York. A faction of the Democratic-Republican Party made up of members of the Tammany Society. The buck tail was part of their insignia. The group opposed the policies of Gov. DeWitt Clinton.

CLINTONIANS -- 1812-1820; New York. The faction of the Democratic-Republican Party that supported Gov. Clinton, opposed the Bucktails.

DIXIECRATS (States' Rights Democratic Party) -- 1948 - South; J. Strom Thurmond (S.C.) and Fielding Wright (Miss.) were Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; netted 1,169,312 popular votes, 39 electoral votes; advocated states' rights. First third party since 1924 to win electoral votes. The National States' Rights Conference met in Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 14-15, to name a Presidential ticket.

HOOVERCRAT -- 1928; a Democrat who supported Herbert Hoover, the 1928 Republican candidate.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS -- 1940; Georgia; cast 22,428 votes for Republican candidate Wendell L. Willkie.

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL REPUBLICANS -- 1872; William S. Groesbeck (Ohio) and Frederick L. Olmstead (N.Y.) were Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. Groesbeck received one electoral vote for Vice President in the distribution of electoral votes following Horace Greeley's death. The Independent Liberal Republicans defected from the Liberal Republican Party formed to block President Ulysses S. Grant's re-election. See also: Liberal Republican Party.

INDEPENDENT PARTY -- 1952; South Carolina; organized to support Republican candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower; cast 158,289 of the 168,082 votes Eisenhower received in that state.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN PARTY -- 1864; anti-Lincoln Republicans. John C. Fremont and John C. Frémont (N.Y.) were nominated Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. Fremont, realizing his candidacy would aid the Democrats, withdrew and the party dissolved. The platform advocated a vigorous Civil War effort, emancipation of the slaves and confiscation of Confederates' lands.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS -- 1884; Republicans opposed to James G. Blaine, the GOP nominee, and in favor of Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate. Remembered as the original "mugwumps," the term "Dudes and Pharisees" was also applied to them.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS -- 1940; Mississippi; polled 4,550 popular votes.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS -- 1872; national; Horace Greeley (N.Y.) and Gov. Benjamin Gratz Brown (Mo.) as Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, received 2,833,711 popular votes. The ticket would have received 66 electoral votes, but Greeley died before the electoral college met. The Greeley-Brown ticket was endorsed by the Democratic Party -- the only time in history that the Democrats did not nominate their own candidate. The party opposed Grant's re-election, advocated civil service reform, no railroad land grants and reconciliation with the South.

PEWTER MUGGERS -- 1828; New York City; a faction of the Democratic Party opposed to Tammany Hall.

QUIDS -- 1805-1812; credited by some as the first third party, the Quids, led by John Randolph of Roanoke, Va., were a faction of the Democrat-Republican Party opposed to the Jefferson Administration. James Monroe, named by the Quids to oppose James Madison in 1808, was indifferent to the nomination. Quids advocated full states' rights. The name was derived from the Latin phrase *tertrum quid*, "a third something."

1956 Third Parties

Parties active in the 1956 political campaign: *
FACTIONAL PARTY: States' Rights Democrats.
FARM PARTIES: Greenback Party, Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota.

LABOR PARTIES: Communist Party of the U.S.A., Socialist Labor Party, Socialist Party, Socialist Workers Party.

MISCELLANEOUS PARTIES: Constitution Party, For America, Liberal Party, Pioneer Party, Poor Man's Party, Prohibition Party, Texas Constitution Party.

*See individual listings for candidates already named.

SILVER GRAYS -- 1856; a faction of the dying Whig Party that supported the Know-Nothing ticket, ex-President Millard Fillmore and Andrew J. Donnelson (Tenn.). The name "Silver Grays" was applied to the group because many of the men who bolted the Whig convention were gray-haired.

SNAPPER -- 1892; New York; a Democrat who opposed Cleveland. See also: Antisnapper.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS -- 1944; South Carolina; Sen. Harry F. Byrd (Va.) received 7,739 votes as the Presidential candidate.

STATES' RIGHTS DEMOCRATS -- See: Dixiecrats.

Farm Parties

The majority of the farm or farmer parties organized between 1872 and 1900. These groups, sometimes affiliated with labor parties, pressed for the maintenance of the "greenback" or fiat money policies of the Civil War and federal and state relief from the railroad and monopoly interests which they said exploited them in the height of westward expansion. Later, the groups advocated the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 units to one gold unit. Factional parties, formed around these issues, are included as Farm Parties. Parties formed in the 20th century continued to work for favorable farm legislation. The farm parties have been listed in the order they organized.

LABOR REFORM PARTY -- 1869-1872; David Davis (Ill.) and Joel Parker (N.J.), Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, 1872. Formed by a Massachusetts trade union, the party was the only organized one to support greenback policies in 1872. After its choice of candidates declined the nomination, the Labor Reform Party endorsed the Straight Democrat ticket.

STRAIGHT DEMOCRATS (Straight-out Democrats) -- 1872; Charles O'Conor (N.Y.) and John Quincy Adams, Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. O'Conor was the first Catholic nominated for President, and Adams was the grandson of one President and the great-grandson of another. O'Conor withdrew late in the campaign, and the 29,464 votes received by the combined Labor Reform and Straight Democrats were wasted since there were no candidates.

GREENBACK PARTY -- 1874 - A group interested in the greenback movement organized at Indianapolis in

1874, tentatively adopted the name Greenback Party. Fred C. Proehl (Wash.) and Edward Kirby Meador (Mass.) were named Dec. 1, 1955, to run on the 1956 ticket for President and Vice President. Proehl, a country store owner, said he wouldn't do much campaigning. "If I start talking politics in the store, they'd shoot me."

INDEPENDENT PARTY -- 1876; national Peter Cooper (N.Y. -- inventor of the steam locomotive) and Samuel F. Carey (Ohio) received 82,797 popular votes as Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. The Greenback Party, supported by the Labor Reform Party, took the name Independent Party. The 1876 platform demanded repeal of the Specie-Resumption Act of 1875.

NATIONAL GREENBACK LABOR PARTY -- 1878. At a midterm convention, the Independent Party united with the Labor Reform and other labor groups to form the N.G.L.P.; adopted planks calling for exclusion of Chinese labor, women's suffrage, labor reforms and endorsed the original Greenback Party platform. Fourteen or 15 Congressmen -- researchers differ on the total -- were elected in 1878 as Greenbacks. Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.), who had been defeated as a Democrat, was one of them. The 1880 Presidential ticket of Gen. John Baird Weaver (Iowa) and B.J. Chambers (Texas) polled 308,649 votes.

ANTI-MONOPOLY PARTY -- 1884; national; Benjamin F. Butler (Mass.) and Alanson M. West (Miss.), Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; platform demanded an interstate commerce bill, federal regulation of transportation, money and the transmission of intelligence. See also, Peoples Party - 1884.

PEOPLES PARTY -- 1884; national; formed following National Greenback Labor Party endorsement of the Anti-Monopoly Party slate. Butler and West polled 175,066 popular votes.

UNION LABOR PARTY -- 1888, national; Alson J. Streeter (Ill.) and Samuel Evans (Texas), Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; 147,602 votes; platform advocated greenback policies, election law reform. The party formed around the remnants of the Peoples Party.

UNITED LABOR PARTY (Single-Tax Party) -- 1888; New York and Illinois; Robert R. Cowdrey (Ill.) and W.H.T. Wakefield (Kan.), Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, received 2,818 popular votes. Advocated: abolishing industrial taxes and replacing them with a single federal land tax, currency changes and better labor legislation.

PEOPLES PARTY (Populists) -- 1891-1908; national. A number of Farmers' Alliances had attracted rural support since 1885. The movement had elected Congressmen, gained control of some state legislatures, pressed for government relief from falling farm prices and poor credit and marketing facilities. The People's Party attracted the Farmers' Alliances. The new People's Party nominated James B. Weaver (Iowa), the 1880 National Greenback Labor candidate, and James G. Field (Va.) as Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates in 1892. The party advocated the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 (gold); public ownership of the railroads; equal rights for rich and poor. The ticket received 1,029,960 popular votes and 22 electoral votes. In 1896 the Populists endorsed William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate, but named their own

Vice Presidential candidate, Thomas E. Watson (Ga.), giving Bryan two running mates. The Democrats endorsed several Populist planks, and the Populists endorsed Bryan, bringing about the end of People's Party as a separate movement. The last Populist ticket ran in 1908, received 29,147 votes. Opponents called Populists "Calamity Howlers."

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (Gold Democrats) -- 1896; national; Sen. John M. Palmer (Ill.) and Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner (Ky.) as Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates received 135,456 popular votes. The Gold Democrats opposed Bryan's silver policies, advocated a single gold standard, and were nicknamed "Gold Bugs."

NATIONAL SILVER PARTY (Silver Republicans) -- 1896-1900; dissenting Republicans who repudiated GOP gold standard policy and endorsed the Democratic Presidential nominees in 1896 and 1900.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULISTS -- 1900; national; Wharton Barker (Pa.) and Milford W. Howard (Ala.) as Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates received 50,605 popular votes; the party was a Populist group that refused to support Bryan and advocated "a scientific and absolute governmental paper money."

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE -- 1915 - Midwest and West; worked for agrarian reforms in North Dakota and other farm states. The party is still active in North Dakota and other states as a faction within existing parties.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY -- 1920-1923 - national. Parley P. Christensen (Utah) and Max S. Hays (Ohio) as Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates received 265,421 popular votes in 1920. Platform sought four-year terms for federal judges; withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe; public ownership of utilities and basic industries; labor reforms. Farmer-Labor leaders withdrew their support in 1923 after members of the Workers' Party of America (Communist) gained control.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY OF MINNESOTA -- 1922; Minnesota; won control of all branches of the state government except the Senate in 1936; supported the Progressive Party in the 1924 Presidential election and helped carry the state for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936. Five Democrat-Farmer-Labor candidates were elected to Congress in 1934. Their 1956 House candidates were re-nominated in the Sept. 11 primary.

COMMONWEALTH LAND (Single Tax) PARTY -- 1920-1924; Northeast; Robert C. Macauley (Pa.) and Richard C. Barnum (Ohio) as Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates received 5,353 popular votes in 1920; platform demanded that the full rental value of land be collected by the government instead of taxes and that everything else be tax exempt. The Single Tax Party was a break-away from the Farmer-Labor Party.

Labor Parties

Labor made some of the earliest attempts to form third parties, but never achieved the strength of the Farmer parties during the late 19th century. These labor groups were local parties whose influence was felt briefly from 1820 to 1832. During and after World War I, labor and farmer groups united. Farmer-labor parties became a political power in the Midwest. The passage of the

National Labor Relations Act (1935), assuring labor the right to organize and bargain, enabled labor to seek its goals through unions. The contemporary parties in this list hold to Socialist or Communist philosophies and attract a scattered following.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY -- 1936-1954; New York; cast 509,559 votes for Henry A. Wallace for President in 1948 (Wallace was on ballot as Progressive Party candidate in most other states). Communist infiltration caused intra-party split in 1944 with the conservative wing forming the Liberal Party. ALP failed to qualify as a legally recognized party in 1956 by its failure to cast 50,000 votes for its gubernatorial candidate in the 1954 N.Y. election and by law must adopt a new name.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U.S.A. -- 1928 - national; William Z. Foster received 102,991 popular votes for President in 1932. Original members left the Socialist Party and formed the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party. Another group called itself the Communist Party of America. In 1920 the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party merged into the United Communist Party. The Worker's Party was formed in 1920 through the merger of the new United Communist Party and the Communist Party of America. The Workers Party changed its name in 1928 to the Communist Party of the U.S.A. Communists nominated Presidential tickets from 1924 to 1940. Claude Lightfoot, Illinois party chairman, said 1956 goal was "the defeat of the GOP Cadillac Cabinet."

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS -- 1848; New York, New Jersey, Ohio; Gerritt Smith (N.Y. -- also the Liberty League candidate) and William S. Waitt (Ill.) received 2,733 popular votes (total from both tickets) for President and Vice President.

JOBLESS -- 1932; Pennsylvania; James R. Cox (the 1920 Democratic candidate was James M. Cox) received 725 popular votes for President.

LABOR PARTY OF MARYLAND -- 1940; Maryland. Its ticket received 657 popular votes.

SAND-LOT PARTY (Workingman's Party) -- 1877-1881; California; organized by Dennis Kearney to agitate for exclusion of Chinese labor.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF AMERICA -- See: Socialist Party.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA -- See: Socialist Party.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE U.S. -- 1900; Job Harriman (Calif.) and Max S. Hays (Ohio). Hays was later Vice Presidential candidate on the 1920 Farmer-Labor ticket. Platform called for broad labor reforms.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY -- 1876 - national; Edward A. Teichert (Pa.) and Arla A. Albaugh (Ohio); 45,189 popular votes in 1944; the first American socialist party to organize on a national scale. The Socialist Labor Party, under the leadership of Daniel DeLeon during the 1890's, considered the primary function of unionism to overthrow capitalism. Eric Haas (N.Y.) and Mrs. George Cozzini (Wis.) will stump for collective ownership of industry under trade union auspices in the 1956 campaign. In Minnesota the group is called the Industrial Party.

SOCIALIST PARTY -- 1901 - national; Eugene V. Debs (Ind.) who was serving a term in the federal jail at Atlanta, Georgia, during the election and Seymour Stedman (Ill.) received 919,801 popular votes for President and Vice President in 1920; 1920 platform denounced the League of Nations, the "American financial oligarchy," advocated making peace with Russia. Debs headed five Socialist tickets and Norman M. Thomas (N.Y.) six from 1928 through 1948. A faction of the Social Democracy of America which was formed in 1897 founded the Social Democratic Party in 1898. The Socialist Party resulted from a merger of the Social Democratic Party and a faction of the Socialist Labor Party in 1901. Darlington Hoopes (Pa.) and Samuel H. Friedman (N.Y.), the 1956 Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, stand on a platform criticizing the Eisenhower Administration for failing to meet "the new Soviet threat."

SOCIALIST WORKER'S PARTY -- 1948 - national; Farrell Dobbs received 13,611 popular votes for President in 1948. Dobbs won votes in 12 states in 1948, seven in 1952 and will run again in 1956 with Mrs. Myra Weiss as Vice Presidential candidate.

WORKER'S PARTY -- See: Communist Party of the U.S.A.

WORKINGMAN'S PARTY -- 1828-1830; New York; an early labor party, it endorsed the Anti-Mason Party.

Miscellaneous Parties

Many of these could be defined as "one-purpose" parties. Groups like the Prohibitionists, the Native American Party and the Vegetarian Party were formed to advance a single cause. To attract new voters, however, these groups often wrote patchwork platforms. The National Prohibition Party, for example, wrote one of the first women's suffrage planks.

AMERICA FIRST -- Name has been taken by at least three groups since 1940. A group opposed to our entrance into World War II adopted it. In 1944 Gerald L.K. Smith received 1,781 votes from Michigan and Texas as an America First Presidential candidate. Lar Daly (Ill.) formed an America First Party to support Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Gen. MacArthur received 17,205 votes for President in 1952. His name appeared on three separate tickets.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENT PARTY -- 1920-1924; national; James E. Ferguson received 47,968 popular votes for President in 1920 (all from Texas). Gilbert O. Nations polled 23,967 votes for President from seven states in 1924. The party supported the Ku Klux Klan.

AMERICAN PARTY -- 1830; See: Know-Nothing Party.

AMERICAN NATIONAL PARTY -- 1876-1880; national; James B. Walker (Ill.) and Donald Kirkpatrick (N.Y.) received 2,508 popular votes in 1876 for President and Vice President. The platform demanded prohibition, Sunday observance, direct Presidential elections.

AMERICAN PARTY -- 1887-1888; California; James Landon Curtis (N.Y.) and James R. Greer (Tenn.). Greer later declined. They received 1,591 votes for President and Vice President, all from California. Platform demanded immigration restrictions, repeal of the naturalization laws.

Third Parties - 5

AMERICAN PARTY -- 1952; proposed by Col. Robert McCormack and organized by Mrs. Mary Kenney (Neb.); was one of three parties that endorsed Gen. MacArthur for President.

AMERICAN PROHIBITION PARTY -- See: Prohibition Party.

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN PARTY -- See: Know-Nothing Party.

AMERICA THIRTY PARTY -- See: Poor Man's Party.

ANTI-MASON PARTY -- 1826-1840; national; William Wirt (Va.) and Amos Ellmaker (Pa.) received 101,051 popular votes for President and Vice President, 8 percent of the total popular vote. Vermont's seven electoral votes went to them. Platform opposed Free Masonry, other secret societies. The Anti-Mason Party held the first Presidential nominating convention (Baltimore, September 26, 1831) and is considered by many authorities as the first third party.

BULL MOOSE PARTY -- See: Progressive Party, 1912.

CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST PARTY -- Name adopted by Gerald Smith's America First Party in 1947.

CHRISTIAN PARTY -- 1936; Washington; William Dudley Pelley received 1,598 votes for President; all from Washington.

CONSTITUTION PARTY -- 1952; national; nominated Gen. MacArthur in 1952; MacArthur received a total of 17,205 popular votes as the American, America First and Constitution Parties candidate; platform endorsed States Rights and nationalist planks. Former Director of Internal Revenue T. Coleman Andrews and ex-Rep. Thomas H. Werdel (1949-53, Calif.) were nominated Aug. 27, 1956, at Fort Worth, Texas, as the 1956 Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. Platform advocates "states rights, exercised and retained"; individual state regulation of public education and repeal of the federal income tax.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY -- 1860; national; John Bell (Tenn.) and Edward Everett (Mass.) received 591,658 popular and 39 electoral votes for President and Vice President. One of the four parties that received votes in the 1860 election. The CUP drew support from former Whigs, Know-Nothings, and dissenting Democrats.

CONTINENTAL PARTY -- 1904; Illinois; Austin Holcomb received 830 popular votes for President, all from Illinois.

EQUAL RIGHTS PARTY -- 1872-1892; Mrs. Victoria Claflin Woodhull ("The Terrible Siren") and Frederick Douglass (American Negro orator and author) were the party's first Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates (1872). Mrs. Woodhull was the first woman to run for the Presidency. Platform advocated woman's suffrage, equal rights for women. Later planks asked self-government for the Indians; uniform property, marriage and divorce laws; no taxes on alcoholic beverages or tobacco. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood (D.C.) was the Equal Rights candidate in 1884 and 1888.

FOR AMERICA -- 1954; a conservative group formed in 1954 that advocates "a return to constitutional government." For America endorsed the Constitution Party ticket of Andrews and Werdel August 29, 1956, and is pledged to support independent elector plans aimed at throwing the election of the President into the House of Representatives.

INDEPENDENCE PARTY -- 1908; national; Thomas L. Higgin (Mass.) and John Temple Graves (Ala.); 83,739 popular votes; platform advocated direct nominations, the initiative referendum and recall, a corrupt practices act to stop election bribery and labor reforms. The party was an outgrowth of the Independence League formed by William Randolph Hearst in 1905.

INDEPENDENT PARTY -- 1940; North Dakota; cast 545 popular votes for Alfred Knutson.

JACKSONIAN PARTY -- 1932; Texas; received 104 popular votes.

KNOW-NOTHING PARTY -- 1840-1860; national; ex-President Millard Fillmore and Andrew J. Donelson were Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. The ticket later endorsed by the Whig convention, received 849,872 popular votes and Maryland's eight electoral votes in 1856. Platform advocated 21 years' residence for naturalization, only native born citizens be allowed to hold public office. First known as the American Party, it was later called the American Republican Party, the Native American Party and finally adopted American Party as its official title. Members, questioned about their activities, replied "I don't know nothing," and the Know-Nothing title lasted. The party split over the slavery question in 1855. The resulting factions were called "North Americans" (anti-slavery) and "South Americans" (pro-slavery). Know-Nothings joined the Constitutional Union Party and the Republican Party in 1860, and the movement rapidly disappeared after the Civil War.

LAND REFORM PARTY -- 1856; East; Gerritt Smith received 484 votes for President from four Eastern states.

LIBERAL PARTY -- 1944; New York; party formed from right wing of the American Labor Party in 1944 after successful Communist attempt to gain ALP control. The Liberal Party generally supports Democratic candidates; cast 416,711 votes for Adlai E. Stevenson in 1952. Stevenson Sept. 11 accepted the 1956 Liberal nomination for President.

LIBERTY PARTY -- 1932; West; William H. Harvey received 53,435 popular votes for President.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY -- 1904; Negro party; held convention at St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL PARTY -- 1896; national; Charles E. Bently (Neb.) and James H. Southgate (N.C.), as Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates received 14,003 popular votes. Faction of the Prohibition Party that broke away after their move to include a women's suffrage plank was defeated by the Prohibition Party convention.

NATIONAL PARTY -- 1932; Indiana; John Zahnd, received 1,645 popular votes for President, all from Indiana.

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY -- See Progressive Party.

NATIONAL UNION PARTY -- Name adopted by the Republican Party in 1864 to attract War Democrats and independents to join them on the single question of saving the Union.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY -- See: Know-Nothing Party.

NO PARTY -- 1908; Michigan. Group had no name but received 63 popular votes in Michigan.

NORTH AMERICANS -- See: Know-Nothing Party.

PIONEER PARTY -- 1956; nominated Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) and Burr McCloskey (Ill.) as Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. Platform advocates a free health service, opposes war and corruption.

POOR MAN'S PARTY (America Thirty) -- 1952; New Jersey; Henry Krajewski and Fred Jenkins, both of New Jersey, received 4,203 popular votes, all from N.J., in 1952. Platform advocated free maternity benefits, no income taxes on incomes under \$6,000 a year and free beer. Krajewski announced in November, 1955, that Mrs. Ann Marie Yezo (N.J.) would be his 1956 running mate on the Presidential ticket.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY -- 1912; national; Theodore Roosevelt (N.Y.) and Gov. Hiram W. Johnson (Calif.) received 4,127,788 popular votes or 27.42 percent of total popular vote, the highest percentage ever won by a third party, and 88 electoral votes, also the most ever won by a third party. Platform demanded Presidential preference primaries, federal regulation of interstate corporations, equal suffrage, no tolls on the Panama Canal for American-owned ships. Roosevelt harnessed the Progressive movement, headed by Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, for his campaign. The Progressive Party was a Republican faction that split the GOP vote so widely that the Democratic candidate, Woodrow Wilson, was elected without getting a majority of the popular votes. La Follette, embittered because he had lost the leadership of his new party, supported Wilson. The party was first named the National Progressive Party, was popularly known as the Bull Moose Party.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY -- 1924; national; Robert M. LaFollette and Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (Mont.) received 4,831,470 popular votes (the most ever polled by a third party) and Wisconsin's 13 electoral votes for President and Vice President. The platform pledged to "crush private monopoly, not foster it." Was organized in 1924 by the Conference for Political Action. The Socialist and other third parties endorsed LaFollette.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY -- 1948-1952; national; Henry A. Wallace (N.Y.) and former Sen. Glen Taylor (D Idaho -- 1945-51) received 1,157,063 popular votes in 1948 for President and Vice President. Vincent Hallinan, the 1952 candidate, was in jail at the time of his nomination.

PROHIBITION PARTY -- 1869 - national; John Bidwell (Calif.) and J.B. Cranfill (Texas) received 271,111 popular votes in 1892 for President and Vice President; platform denounced liquor, called for equal suffrage, im-

migration control, citizen-ownership of public lands. The Prohibition Party is the oldest continuous third party, and, although it never won an electoral vote, is credited with defeating Republican candidate James G. Blaine in 1884. Blaine lost New York's decisive 36 electoral votes to Democratic candidate Grover Cleveland by 1,149 votes. The Prohibition Party, drawing most of its support from former Republicans, won 25,006 votes in New York, more than enough to have elected Blaine President. Following a split in Prohibition ranks in 1884, the regular party was named the Prohibition Home Protection Party while the dissenters were called the American Prohibition Party. The National Party founded in 1896 was the second prohibition faction to organize. Dr. Enoch A. Holtwick (Ill.) and Gen. Herbert C. Holdridge are the 1956 candidates for President and Vice President. In 1952 the party polled 72,778 votes for its Presidential ticket.

READJUSTERS -- 1877-1882; Virginia; formed to readjust or scale down the principal and interest on the state debt. Had no national ticket.

ROYAL OAK PARTY -- See: Union Party.

SOUTH AMERICANS -- See: Know-Nothing Party.

TEXAS CONSTITUTION PARTY -- 1956; Texas; Conservative group; endorsed Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) and Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R Utah) for President and Vice President.

THIRD PARTY -- See: Union Party.

UNION PARTY -- 1936; national; William Lemke (N.D.) and Thomas C. O'Brien (Mass.) received 892,390 popular votes for President and Vice President. Lemke had support of the Third Party, the Royal Oak Party and the endorsement of Father Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest of Detroit's Shrine of the Little Flower.

UNION REFORM PARTY -- 1900; Ark., Ill., Ind., Md., and Ohio; Seth W. Ellis (Ohio) and Samuel T. Nicholson (Pa.) received 5,695 popular votes for President and Vice President.

UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY -- 1900-1908; Illinois and Iowa; Jonah F.R. Leonard (Iowa) and John G. Woolley (Ill.) received 521 popular votes in 1900 for President and Vice President. Platform advocated Sunday observance, equal suffrage and no cigarettes.

VEGETARIAN PARTY -- 1948; party makes no attempt to gain ballot listings in any state, but 1948 Presidential candidate John Maxwell (Ill.) received four write-in votes. The party advocates peace, vegetarian habits.

Slavery Parties

The issues leading up to the Civil War prompted the formation of parties by unionists, abolitionists and secessionists.

ANTI-SLAVERY PARTIES

ABOLITIONIST PARTY -- 1847; New York; nominated Sen. John P. Hale (N.H.) as President and Leicester King (Ohio) for Vice President. Hale declined to run on either the Abolitionist Party or Liberty Party ticket.

BARNBURNERS -- See: Hunkers.

BLACK AND TANS -- 1920; South; formed to press for equal rights and political participation for all races in the South; polled 27,247 popular votes in 1920.

CHARCOALS -- 1863-1865; Missouri; Unionist faction in Missouri that wanted to abolish slavery; opposed the Claybanks.

CONSCIENCE WHIGS -- 1846-1850; North; faction of the Whig Party that opposed slavery. The "Cotton Whigs" placed the preservation of the Union above all other issues. Conscience Whigs were sometimes called "Woolly-Heads."

FREE DEMOCRACY -- 1848; New York; faction of the N.Y. Democratic Party that supported Martin Van Buren for President.

FREE SOIL PARTY -- 1848-1854; national; Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams received 291,616 popular votes in 1848 for President and Vice President; platform advocated "no more slave states and no more slave territory." The Free Soil Party held the balance of power in the 1848 election. The party took enough votes from the Democratic Presidential candidate, Lewis Cass (Mich.), in New York and Pennsylvania to give the electoral votes of those states to Zachary Taylor, the Whig nominee. The electoral votes of these states swung the election to Taylor. The Free Soil Party was formed by a merger of the Liberty Party and the Conscience Whigs. In 1854 the new Republican Party drew its nucleus from the Free Soil Party.

LIBERTY LEAGUE -- 1848; New York; abolitionist group that nominated Gerritt Smith for president. Smith declined the nomination.

LIBERTY PARTY -- 1840-1847; national, except for the South; nominated James G. Birney (N.Y.) for President and Thomas Morris (Ohio) for Vice President; ticket received 62,197 popular votes in 1844; platform denounced slavery. Birney's New York votes, if cast for Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, would have elected Clay rather than James K. Polk, the Democrat candidate. The Free Soil Party was the successor to the Liberty Party.

LOYAL LEAGUE -- 1860-1864; North; formed by abolitionists to oppose the Peace Democrats. The latter group placed preservation of the Union above the slavery issue.

NATIONAL ABOLITION -- 1840; North; nominated James G. Birney for President, and named Francis Leymoine as his running mate; ticket polled 7,069 votes; issued no platform, but declared against slavery. The National Abolition Party united with the Liberty Party. It was the first group to organize for political action against slavery.

SFTSHELLS (Softs) -- 1852; New York; the Softs opposed slavery and worked against the Democratic candidate, Franklin Pierce, in the 1852 election. The Softshells were a faction of the Hunkers. The Hunkers in turn, were a faction of the New York Democratic Party. The pro-slavery faction of the Hunkers were called Hardshells.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS PARTY -- 1852; Alabama and Georgia; George M. Troup, the Presidential candidate, received 2,300 votes from those two states; platform advocated remaining in the Union, provided that existing slavery rights were not violated. The party was organized by Whig leadership, was also known as the Union Party and the Union Rights Party.

PRO-SLAVERY

AMERICAN INDEPENDENT PARTY -- 1924; South; an organization that sought support for the Ku Klux Klan.

CLAYBANKS -- 1863-1865; Missouri; Unionist faction that placed preservation of the Union above the slavery issue; opposed by the Charcoals.

COTTON WHIGS -- 1846-1856; North; faction of the Whig party that put the preservation of the Union above all other issues; opposed by the Conscience Whigs.

HARDSHELLS (Hards) -- 1852; New York; faction of Hunkers that favored the extension of slavery; opposed by the Softshells.

HUNKERS -- 1840's; New York; a faction of the Democratic Party in New York. The party split over the administration of canal revenues. The Hunkers wanted to use the funds to continue building the canal system. The other faction, the Barnburners, thought the money should be applied to the state debt. The Barnburners were against the extension of slavery, the Hunkers for it. The term "Hunkers" was applied to the group after it was said they "hungered" or "hunkered" for office. The anti-slavery Barnburners received their name from opponents who contended that placing the slavery issue above preservation of the Union was like the farmer who burned his barn to get rid of the rats.

LAW AND ORDER PARTY -- 1854-1861; Kansas Territory; the pro-slavery party in the Territory.

LILY WHITES -- Reconstruction period; name applied to Republicans in Southern states who wanted to exclude Negroes from political activity. Groups, still referred to as Lily Whites; have agitated against desegregation of the public school systems in the South. Opposed by the Black and Tans.

LOCO-FOCOS -- 1835-1837; New York; a faction of the Democratic Party in New York; favored labor in its struggle against capitalism. Name was applied to faction after they had successfully used "loco-foco" matches to light candles to illuminate a dark hall after the regular Democrats had turned out the gas lights in an attempt to stampede the meeting. The term was first used as a trade name for a self-lighting cigar, then applied to the new friction matches. After the name was applied to New York Democrats, it spread to all Northern Democrats, many of whom placed the preservation of the Union above the slavery issue.

PEACE DEMOCRATS -- Democrats in the North who opposed the Civil War and hoped to save the Union by compromise on the slavery question; opposed the Loyal League.

Capitol Quotes

● **LABOR VOTE SPLIT** -- "By a split vote the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO has recommended endorsement of the Democratic Presidential ticket to the General Board of the merged labor organization.... The fact that the Executive Council's vote was divided is evidence that there was disagreement even within the ranks of these top leaders of organized labor as to the wisdom of the move. Just how much influence, propaganda-wise or pressure-wise, such action will have on rank-and-file voters who are union members is speculative, of course. But it does give renewed interest and significance to a statement made by President Eisenhower in a message to the organizational meeting of the AFL-CIO last December: '...The rights of minorities holding different social, economic and political views must be scrupulously protected and their views accurately reflected'.... Assertion of such rights...is no challenge to the privilege of the worker to join a union and no challenge to the privilege of the union member to regard his political affiliations, views and votes as strictly his own business. Indeed, it is a safeguard of both privileges." -- Rep. August E. Johansen (R Mich.) Sept. 12 release.

● **FARMERS** -- "Even with 100 percent of parity, the farmers here in the West can't make it on account of the limitation in the acreage which they are allowed to plant, and because the repairs a farmer has to buy for power machinery have gone clear out of sight in price.... I have been haying, and I got a good lesson in what this means. A knuckle on a take-off side rake wore out and I bought a new one. It looked like about 40 cents worth, but...this little gadget cost \$8.60. My experience is the experience of thousands of farmers in this locality, with practically no crops at all, except in spots where it rained, and there are some tough times ahead.... Both political parties are responsible. Both parties are determined to send billions all over the surface of the earth, knowing this money will never be returned, and at the same time our own people are weighted down with taxes and restrictions. When will we come to our senses and stop this orgy of world spending?" -- Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) Sept. 13 newsletter.

● **TAX DEDUCTION** -- "At present I am considering a formula which would let a Civil Defense worker claim a (income tax) deduction of about \$4 per hour, with a maximum deduction of \$600 per year, for active participation in authorized C.D. activities.... Under such a system we would be able to offer tax cuts to large numbers of citizens and, at the same time, provide added incentives for men and women to participate in the vital program being conducted.... It is my intention to make it possible for wives, students and other dependents to participate in this plan in such a way that they can gain the deductions for the principal taxpayer in the family." -- Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) Sept. 9 release.

● **DISARMAMENT** -- "At this stage of history, with the ultimate direction of the entire world still undetermined, it would be more than a 'calculated' risk for Uncle Sam to terminate the Selective Service Act. Moreover, it would be running unwarranted risks, too, to consider reductions in the size of the armed forces currently under the direction of the Western European Union. Such steps at this moment would weaken the position of the Western World and would endanger American influence and prestige as well. Until we are in a position to develop effective cooperation, we must remember that the big stick is still the best deterrent to aggressors." -- Sen. George H. Bender (R Ohio) Sept. 15 newsletter.

● **SMALL BUSINESS** -- "Many small businessmen... have visited me relative to their problems. They are alarmed over the tremendous increase of small business failures throughout the nation. For some time I have been an advocate of revising the tax structure in such a way as to level off the unfair advantages presently enjoyed by the large corporations. Few, if any, small businessmen can compete with huge chains in advertising volume and purchasing practices. I am a strong advocate of our free competitive system, and I feel it only realistic to eliminate unfair advantages which, in the final analysis, might destroy that system." -- Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) Sept. 7 release.

Campaign Kickoff

President Eisenhower Sept. 12 kicked off his re-election campaign at his Gettysburg, Pa., farm, at a gathering of about 500 key party workers. Accenting the importance of overcoming voter apathy, Mr. Eisenhower said voting was so important, he'd rather "they voted against us than not at all." Adlai E. Stevenson officially opened his party's election campaign in Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 13. Stevenson reviewed the years under Democratic leadership and offered his own political philosophy: "Trust the people. Trust their good sense, their decency, their faith." (Page 1109)

Third Parties

Look to the third parties to kick up plenty of political dust of their own in 1956 -- something they have been doing with varied success for 150 years. Already in the political lists are 13 third parties and more are expected. Their Presidential candidates range from Henry Krajewski, a New Jersey pig farmer out to give the public more free beer and less income taxes, to T. Coleman Andrews, former Internal Revenue Bureau director who is the standard bearer for the Constitution Party and For America, conservative states rights groups. Although there is little likelihood that a third party candidate will move into the White House next year, third parties will become vitally important in 1956 if they win enough electoral votes to keep the Presidential candidates of the two major parties from getting a majority of electoral votes. (Page 1116)

Bipartisan Support

Although Congressional Republicans and Democrats clashed as often as they agreed in this election year, a substantial number of important legislative proposals received bipartisan support. In a survey of all 203 roll-call votes recorded by the Senate and House in 1956, Congressional Quarterly found that a majority of Democrats agreed with a majority of Republicans on 102, or half of the time. Well over half of the bipartisan roll calls involved substantial policy matters, several of which may become campaign issues. In the Senate a bipartisan majority defeated attempts to put consumer safeguards in the vetoed natural gas bill, cut more than \$1 billion from the President's foreign aid requests and voted down a flock of restrictive foreign aid amendments. They agreed on a compromise electoral reform plan, two key amendments to the social security bill and two controversial Presidential nominations. In the House a majority of Republicans and Democrats agreed to the Upper Colorado River project, federal highway and soil bank programs, extension of excise and corporate tax rates, a veterans' pension measure and a civil rights bill. (Page 1103)

Maine Heartens Democrats

Maine voters Sept. 10 re-elected a Democratic governor for the second time since the Civil War and sent one, possibly two, Democrats to the House of Representatives for the first time since 1934. A recount was expected in the race between First District Rep. Robert Hale (R) and James C. Oliver (D). President Eisenhower said he did not think the Maine election indicated a national trend. "Maine had a very popular governor and...he helped every other person on the ticket," he said. (Page 1107)

Lobby Probe

Officials of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana faced a Senate committee to explain an avalanche of "forged" telegrams sent, at company expense, to Sen. Edward J. Thye (R. Minn.). The telegrams urged Thye's support for the vetoed natural gas bill. The company's president said a "vigorous campaign" for the bill was necessary to offset a "distorted" picture presented by the bill's opponents. He said he was not aware of the telegraphic campaign. Other oil company officials testified concerning their contributions to the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee and the General Gas Committee. (Page 1111)

Campaign Spending

A Senate subcommittee opened a "watchdog" inquiry into election finances, heard Democratic and Republican national chairmen testify that they had booked more than \$2 million worth of radio-television time and hoped that the money to pay for it would come from "somewhere." The Republicans, with almost \$665,000 in the bank, opposed free radio and television time for major parties. The Democrats, operating in the red, thought free time was a good idea. Officials of three major networks said they had lost \$2.5 million on their coverage of the national political conventions. (Page 1110)